

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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24 January 1978

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# DAILY REPORT

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## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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GENERAL

U.S., USSR EXPEL DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS

OW221652Y Peking NCNA in English 1642 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union have recently ousted each others' diplomatic officials.

Donald Kursch, an official of the commercial office of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, was asked to leave the Soviet Union, according to a UPI report on January 19. Deputy spokesman of the U.S. State Department John Tratner confirmed the expulsion at a news briefing the same day. He said the Soviet action in this case was clearly taken in retaliation to the recent expulsion from the United States of a Soviet Embassy official who was engaged in flagrant and improper activities. Tratner added that since Donald Kursch was ousted, an official of the Soviet Embassy in Washington will now be declared persona non grata.

PEKING ON U.S.-SOVIET CONTENTION, COLLUSION

OW231451Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Recently, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, quarreled over the issue of the Horn of Africa. U.S. President Carter said at a press conference on 12 January that the Soviet Union, in effect, contributed to the war that is presently taking place in the Horn of Africa. The war began with Soviet weapons and now they are shipping large quantities of weapons and some men, he added. Carter said: "I hope that we can induce the Soviets and the Cubans not to send either soldiers or weapons into that area."

No sooner had Carter's words faded when TASS started a counterattack, saying that Carter has distorted facts, slandered the Soviet stand and shifted responsibilities to others, and so on. However, not a single word in the TASS statement denied the fact that the Soviet Union has shipped large quantities of weapons to the Horn of Africa.

The quarrel between the two superpowers reflects the escalation of their overt and covert struggle for rivalry in the Horn of Africa, as key strategic area. In the meantime, it has also exposed the awkward situation in which the Soviet Union has found itself, devoid of all arguments to substantiate its claims.

While engaging in fierce contention, the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--are stepping up collusion. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance made a foreign policy speech on 13 December saying that the United States should contend with the Soviet Union on the one hand and hold dialog with it on the other. He added: We must maintain a defense establishment which is modern and strong enough to protect ourselves and our allies. On the other hand, while referring specifically to U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, Vance emphasized: Thus, we have to think of SALT as a process. He added that the United States has engaged the Soviet Union on a wide range of concrete matters, in order to stabilize the military competition and to regulate the political competition.

At the same time, according to reports from Western news agencies and TASS, another new and direct communication line has been set up between the Kremlin in Moscow and the White House in Washington. The new line was put into operation on 16 January.

Western news circles called this direct communication between the heads of state of the Soviet Union and the United States a "hotline." This contact is a product of the state of relations between the two superpowers which are characterized by contention on one hand and collusion on the other.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES CURRENT WORLD POLITICAL FORCES

OW211904Y Peking NCNA in English 1846 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 21, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The historical instance of how Marx and Engels differentiated the political forces in Europe in both theory and practice a century ago is highly significant in guiding one to differentiate correctly the political forces in the present-day world. This is emphasized in a signed article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY here today entitled "A Classic Historic Example of How Marx and Engels Differentiated the Political Forces in Europe."

The article begins by saying that the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung's thesis concerning the differentiation of the three worlds shows the world proletariat the main orientation of its international struggle at the present day, clearly points out who are the main revolutionary forces, who are the principal enemies and who constitute the middle forces that can be won over and united with. It defines the world proletariat's correct strategy and tactics as well as its class line in its contemporary struggle.

The article notes: "The Soviet revisionist renegade clique cherishes inveterate hatred for and attacks the great theory of the differentiation of the three worlds, alleging that this theory has 'renounced' class analysis and departed from Marxism. These vicious slanders and attacks are absolutely untenable. A review of the differentiation of the political forces in Europe in theory and practice made by the architects of Marxism a century ago will make it easy to discern and spurn these slanders of the revisionist gentlemen."

The article says: "The mid-19th century was a time marked by increasingly acute contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in Europe. When the illustrious, historic document 'Manifesto of the Communist Party' was published in 1848, Marx and Engels issued for the first time the clarion call 'Working men of all countries, unite!' They openly called for the need to overthrow the bourgeoisie by force and establish proletarian rule. Afterwards, the First International was founded. The international proletariat, as an independent political force, began to be active on the political arena. Simultaneously with the development of capitalism, the bourgeois democratic revolutionary movements in Europe spread far and wide: some called for the overthrow of the autocratic system and some demanded the eradication of feudal remnants. Others called for the elimination of national splittism and still others called for the establishment of a unified democratic republic. Furthermore, a group of oppressed nations rose one after another in their demand for the realization of national independence. All these different demands reflect the contradictions between capitalism and feudalism and those between the oppressed and the oppressor nations. In this period, Britain and France had accomplished or in the main accomplished the bourgeois revolution and the remaining feudal powers in Europe included tsarist Russia, Austria, Prussia and Turkey. Among them there existed the contradictions between the bourgeois states, between the feudal states and between the bourgeois and feudal states."

"All these above-mentioned difference contradictions were interwoven to present a complicated situation of international struggle at that time," the article adds.

The article emphasizes: Marx and Engels had never analysed and coped with the complex international class struggle in the abstract and in isolation. Proceeding from the general interests of the international proletariat, Marx and Engels "have been guided at the time by the unquestionable principle of support for the progressive bourgeoisie (i.e., capable of waging a struggle) against feudalism, and for them to be dealing with the problem as to 'the success of which side', i.e., of which bourgeoisie, was more desirable." To propel the triumphant advance of the international workers' movement, Marx and Engels often took into consideration "the success of which bourgeoisie, the success of which combination of forces, the failure of which reactionary forces (the feudal absolutist forces which were hampering the rise of the bourgeoisie) promised contemporary democracy more 'elbow room'". The article notes: "Marx and Engels analysed all categories of contradictions then prevailing in the world-wide class struggle and the major feudal autocratic states in Europe hampering the rise of capitalism, ascertained tsarist Russian empire as the main enemy of the European revolution and called on the revolutionary people in Europe to plunge themselves into the struggle to do away with this biggest evil."

The article says: "This thesis of Marx's and Engels' is strictly based on science and, therefore, fully accords with the general objective situation existing in Europe at that time. Making a comprehensive survey of the objective situation at that time, people can see clearly that it was not capitalist Britain or France, nor feudal autocratic Austria, Prussia or Turkey at that time but 'the Russian tsarist empire (which) forms the greatest fortress...of European reaction'". It points out: First of all, the tsarist Russian empire was a feudal autocratic power with the most barbarous serf system as its basis. Secondly, it feverishly pushed the policy of aggression in a bid to conquer Europe. Thirdly, it was not only the fortress and shelter of all the reactionaries in Europe; moreover, its troops even served as the army and reserves for the reactionaries to clamp down on the working class in Europe. Fourthly, the tsarist Russian empire was more deceptive than any other feudal, autocratic state.

The article says: "Marx and Engels in an extremely sharp way unmasked the deceptiveness of Pan-Slavism in its entirety as well as its reactionary nature, and regarded the attitude towards tsarist Russia as a line of demarcation to decide whether the European national movements should be supported by the international proletariat. Marx and Engels denounced the tsarist Russian empire's 'Pan-Slavism' as reactionary and ruthlessly exposed it; they directed the spearhead of the struggle at the tsarist Russian empire, and treated the national movements which worked for its weakening and eventually its destruction as progressive and gave them warm praise and support."

The article emphasizes that when Marx and Engels resolutely supported the Polish independence movement in the 19th century, "they were clearer than anyone else and repeatedly pointed out that among those taking part in the Polish independence movement were the Polish bourgeoisie and landed aristocrats who had never been tender-hearted in exploiting and oppressing their fellow countrymen.



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"Nevertheless, it is conceivable that because Marx and Engels warmly acclaimed, highly appraised and fully supported the Polish independence movement, one may accuse the founders of Marxism of abandoning class struggle and deviating from Marxism?"

Citing another example the article says: "In assessing the relations between tsarist Russia and the Turkish feudal empire, Marx and Engels did not in any way put the two on a par. Instead, they held that, under certain circumstances, the Turkish empire should be supported in its resistance against the aggression by the ferocious tsarist Russia. As is known to all, the then Turkish feudal empire was in a process of disintegration. It had already been reduced to the state of what tsarist Russia described as a "dying patient"--a target of partition by Russia. That was why, during the Crimean War which started as a result of the tsarist aggression, Marx and Engels stood on the side of Turkey, which at the same time enjoyed support from Britain, France, Austria, and even from Prussia. Tsarist Russia was defeated in the war, its strength greatly weakened. This outcome of the war contributed positively to the situation of revolution in Europe at the time."

The article says: "Lenin warmly praised Marx and Engels for making the attitude towards tsarist Russia as the criterion by which to differentiate Europe's political forces and to determine to which national movement in Europe the international proletariat should give its support; and he described this as an 'example of tactics'."

In conclusion, the article says: "Today, the Soviet new tsars have taken over the mantle of the old tsar and become the mainstay of reactionary power of the world under the new historical conditions." "Today, the international proletariat and peoples of the world resolutely stand on the side of the Third World, the main force combating imperialism and hegemonism in the struggle on the world arena. They support Western Europe, Japan and other Second World countries and peoples in the struggle against superpower hegemonism, directing the spearhead of the struggle against the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, especially Soviet social-imperialism. Is this not entirely correct?"

#### UNITED STATES

#### CARTER SUBMITS BUDGET REQUEST TO CONGRESS

OW231630Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today presented his fiscal 1979 budget message to Congress, according to Washington reports. This is Carter's first budget message since he took office. According to the message, total spending will reach an all-time of 500,200 million dollars. The deficit will amount to 60,600 million dollars, the third largest in U.S. history.

The message stipulates that the Defence Department's expenditures in fiscal 1979 will be 126,000 million dollars, 23 percent of the total spending and a 9.4 percent increase over the fiscal 1978 figure of 116,800 million dollars. Carter stressed in the message, "Soviet defence spending has increased by 3 percent per year in real terms... In the present international environment, the most important measure of relative military strength is the balance that exists between the United States and its NATO allies on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact on the other."



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To offset the increase in the Soviet military spending, the message notes, it is necessary for the U.S. to increase its military expenditures. After inflation is taken into account, the real U.S. military spending will increase by three percent in fiscal 1979.

The U.S. President pointed out that virtually all of that would go to strengthen U.S. participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially in the contributions to U.S. ground and air forces committed to defending Western Europe. He said he plans to provide enough additional equipment to Europe to outfit three more divisions that could be flown to Europe in an emergency, making the total equipment sufficient for five divisions. The budget also provides for a start-up in the production of the army's advanced MX-1 tank, said to be "superior in mobility and armour to any tank currently in use in the world." Under the budget, the number of new ships for the navy would be reduced from 19 to 14, including the elimination of a nuclear-powered cruiser.

The biggest percentage increase in the budget is on the energy programme with a 25 percent increase over last year to a total of 12 billion dollars available mainly for plans to promote conservation and research into new energy, and with about 3.3 billion of this to purchase and store crude oil in the new 500-million-barrel strategic petroleum reserve.

To increase social purchasing power and stimulate economic growth, Carter proposed to cut taxes to a total of 25 billion dollars; that means Americans would be paying an average 13.4 percent of their incomes in taxes (including social security taxes).

The budget provides for 7,700 million dollars in foreign "aid" including 200 million dollars in "military aid".

NCNA NOTES VANCE VISIT TO TURKEY, GREECE

Leaves Ankara 21 Jan

OW221311Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, January 21, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left here today after a one-day visit. During his stay here, he was received by Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and had talks with Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun.

Speaking at a press conference here today, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said that they had discussed bilateral relations and the general world situation of common concern and interest. Before his departure, Cyrus Vance said at the airport that he had had "useful and friendly talks" with the Turkish prime minister and other government officials.

The U.S. secretary of state had paid visits to Israel and Egypt before he flew into Turkey.

Arrives in Athens

OW231556Y Peking NCNA in English 1545 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Athens, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had meetings here yesterday with Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis and Foreign Minister Panayiotis Papaligouras after his visit to Turkey.

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After the talks, Karamanlis said to newsmen that they discussed bilateral relations between the two countries, Cyprus, military facilities granted by Greece to the U.S. and NATO and other international questions. Referring to Greece's differences with Turkey over Cyprus, the Greek prime minister said that Vance did not bring any specific proposals from Turkey, but spoke about his impressions from his recent talks with Turkish leaders. The prime minister also stressed that if the proposals Turkey has promised to make lead to an honest and just solution of the differences, "it will naturally find a favorable response in Greece".

Vance left here for home today. In a formal statement before departure, Vance expressed his satisfaction with the talks. He said: "I have found them most informative and useful and they will be very helpful for us in our understanding of these issues." He also said: "The visit reaffirms the very strong ties of friendship between our two countries."

#### SOVIET UNION

#### SOVIET POLICY ON JAPANESE NORTHERN TERRITORIES DENOUNCED

OW240504Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Current events commentary: "The Soviet Union's Hegemony Toward Japan"]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda visited the Soviet Union 8-11 January and held three talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko on the Japan-Soviet peace treaty. The Soviet Union persisted in its hegemonic attitude and behaved insolently during the talks. Due to major differences between the two sides regarding the return of the northern territories, the talks ended in discord. Such an outcome resulted entirely from the Soviet Union's persistent hegemonism and refusal to return Japan's northern territories.

As a result of these talks, people can see the ugly features of Soviet hegemonism more clearly. The Soviet Union recently stressed "neighborliness and friendship" and pretended to be deeply concerned about improving Japan-Soviet relations. It babbled that "the Soviet Union and Japan are good neighbors," and that "the Soviet side is willing to lay a foundation to establish longlasting neighborly relations with Japan." These words really sounded sweet. However, on the day before Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda arrived in Moscow, the Soviet paper PRAVDA condemned those Japanese who wished to discuss the territorial issue, saying they were continuing to create obstacles to Soviet-Japanese neighborliness. The condemnations were thus intended to seal the Japanese foreign minister's lips.

In the talks with his Soviet counterpart, Sonoda proposed--on the basis of the 1973 Japan-USSR joint statement made by Brezhnev and former Prime Minister Tanaka--that the northern territories question be reconfirmed as an unsettled postwar issue between Japan and the Soviet Union. He said the peace treaty talk should be conducted only on the basis of this reconfirmation. He further said that the peace treaty could be concluded only when the Soviet Union returned all the northern territories. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has forcibly occupied Japan's northern territories for a long time. If a peace and friendship treaty is to be concluded between the two countries, the territorial issue of Japan's sovereignty must be solved. This is entirely proper and reasonable.

Gromyko, however, rejected Japan's demands and, in an attempt to write off in one stroke the agreement between Tanaka and Brezhnev, harped on the shopworn theme that the territorial issue had already been settled. The two sides thus argued strongly on this question. When meeting with Sonoda on 10 January, Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, still said that no territorial issue existed between Japan and the Soviet Union. He also pointed out that Gromyko's remarks on the northern territories did not represent Gromyko's own opinions but rather those of the Soviet Government. Kosygin's words fully revealed the overbearing and peremptory features of the Soviet hegemonists. After the meeting, Sonoda denounced the Soviet remarks as unreasonable.

The four northern islands are in fact Japan's territories and should be returned. In the 1973 Tanaka-Brezhnev talk, Brezhnev admitted that the territorial issue between the two countries remained unsettled and agreed to hold further talks. Shortly thereafter, however, Brezhnev categorically withdrew his promise and attacked Japan's demand for the recovery of the northern territories as a groundless and illegal demand on the Soviet Government.

The Soviet authorities furthermore have now blatantly issued threats saying that if further meetings are to be based on the 1973 USSR-Japan joint statement, it will be impossible to continue the talks. This stand has formally closed the door to any further discussion of the territorial issue.

During the talks between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, the Soviet side played a trick by proposing that a friendship and cooperation treaty be signed before concluding a peace treaty. The draft joint communique on the consultations between the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers, which reportedly was written beforehand by the Soviet side, indicated that the Japanese and Soviet sides already had consulted on the friendship and cooperation treaty. During the talks, Gromyko passed a written draft to the Japanese side. However, when he was about to elaborate on the draft, Sonoda interrupted by reiterating Japan's stand. Sonoda said the Japan-USSR peace treaty question on the return of the four northern islands should be solved first.

Why does the Soviet Union want to sign the friendship and cooperation treaty before concluding the peace treaty between the two countries? The Soviet Union has long plotted to impose the friendship and cooperation treaty upon Japan along with the notorious Asian collective security system. The Soviet purpose in signing such a treaty is not to be neighborly, friendly or cooperative, but rather to trick Japan into allowing the Soviet Union to have its own way.

Although it has been 20 years or more since the restoration of Japanese-Soviet relations, the peace treaty between the two countries has not been concluded because of the northern territories. The Soviet Union is now trying to use the friendship and cooperation treaty as a replacement for the Japan-USSR peace treaty. In this way, it will be able to gradually force Japan to submit to its hegemonic intentions, keep the issue of the northern territories in abeyance and perpetuate its occupation there. This is flatly unacceptable to Japan. The Japanese have pointed out that settling the territorial issue is the only basis for good-neighborliness and friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union. Japanese public opinion also has recently noted that the proposed Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty--a treaty which disregards the territorial issue--does not promote good-neighborly relations in any way.

In the recent talks, both Gromyko and Kosygin reasserted that Japan and the Soviet Union have no territorial problem. Furthermore, they blatantly admonished Japan to be politically realistic and accept so-called Soviet "good-neighborly relations" as an acknowledgment that the northern territories issue is closed and the Soviet Union is entitled to occupy the territories forever.



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Because of the serious differences between the two sides on the territorial issue, no joint communique could be issued at the end of the talks. This was the first time a joint communique or statement could not be issued since the Japanese and Soviet foreign ministers began their peace treaty talks in 1972.

Facts have proved that the Soviets intend to continue to occupy the four Japanese northern islands. To hope that the Soviet Union someday will become merciful and unilaterally return the islands is unrealistic. The Japanese demand for the return of their northern territories is entirely justifiable. The Japanese have struggled in the past in a variety of ways and have strongly demanded that all the northern territories be returned. No matter how the Soviet Union exerts pressure, it cannot shake the Japanese determination to achieve the return of its northern territories. The Soviet efforts to step up its hegemonic diplomacy toward Japan can only force the Japanese to continue with even greater resolve to struggle against Soviet hegemonism and for the recovery of the northern territories.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JAPANESE LEADERS CITED ON RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS

OW231111Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda delivered an administrative policy speech in a plenary session of the House of Representatives on January 21.

On Japan-Soviet relations, Fukuda said: "The conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union through settlement of the greatest outstanding problem between the two countries by bringing about the return of the northern territories to our country is essential for building stable relations between Japan and the Soviet Union on the basis of genuine mutual trust." He added: "On the basis of this point of view, the government sent the foreign minister to the Soviet Union not long ago to hold consultations for the conclusion of the peace treaty. However, it is regrettable that the negotiations failed to produce progress in the solution of the territorial question due to the Soviet stiff attitude. The Japanese Government will strenuously continue negotiations with the Soviet Union."

In his foreign policy speech on the same day, Foreign Minister Shunro Sonoda said that he made clear the stance of Japan during the negotiations with Soviet Government leaders concerning the conclusion of a proposed peace treaty and had a frank exchange of views with them. Sonoda said that there still exists a wide difference of views on the territorial issue between Japan and the Soviet Union. The Japanese Government will have frank negotiations with the Soviet Union for the settlement of the long-pending territorial issue left over after the war on the basis of the aspirations of the entire Japanese nation.

##### JAPANESE PEOPLE WANT CONCLUSION OF TREATY WITH CHINA

OW190058Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] China and Japan are neighbors with only a strip of water separating them. Maintaining friendly relations is the mutual desire of the people of both countries. Now, the waves of the Japanese people's struggle for the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty are rolling ahead, and no force whatsoever can check them.



For a long time, the people of both countries have visited each other and learned from each other, and have established longstanding, friendly relations. Due to the rise of modern Japanese militarism and the aggressive war it launched, the 2,000-year-old friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese were once hampered and damaged. Since the founding of the PRC, however, their friendly contacts and economic and cultural exchanges have been resumed and new developments have been made in these areas. In 1972, the governments of China and Japan issued a joint statement and established diplomatic relations, thus normalizing ties between the two countries. This provided more favorable conditions for furthering the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

The joint statement issued by the governments of China and Japan points out: "To consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, the PRC and Japanese governments agree to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship." For the past 5 years, the Japanese people's movement for the early conclusion of the treaty has surged ahead with ever-increasing vigor. Particularly last year, this movement expanded considerably. Japanese people from all walks of life, including workers and peasants, students and other young people, members of the governing and nongoverning parties, and dietmen and ordinary people have all been demanding the early conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Their unanimous slogan is: "Oppose withdrawal from the principles set forth in the Japan-China joint statement. Stand for the inclusion of the antihegemony clause in the body of the treaty."

On the question of signing the treaty, Japan has been obstructed and undermined by internal and external adverse currents. Whenever the Japanese people's movement for the early conclusion of the treaty advanced, Soviet social imperialism would intervene in Japan's internal affairs. It set its propaganda machines in motion to attack and threaten responsible persons of Japanese political parties and dietmen by mentioning their names, and even rabidly exerted pressure on the Japanese Government. In the past year the Soviet revisionists went still further in a futile attempt to apply their "theory of limited sovereignty" to Japan. The Soviet newspapers PRAVDA, NOVOYA VREMYA and IZVESTIYA launched repeated attacks on the question of concluding the Japan-China treaty and warned that if Japan concludes the peace and friendship treaty with China, they would take retaliatory measures. The Soviet revisionist leaders unequivocally elaborated on these retaliatory measures; that is, they will ban Japanese fishing vessels from operating in the Soviet-defined 200-nautical-mile fishing zone and will order their fleets to sail northward from the waters west of Kyushu toward Tsushima Strait in order to threaten Japan. This is scornful behavior!

Confronted with the threats from Soviet social imperialism, the Japanese people have not yielded in the slightest. They have closely united to engage in a tit for tat struggle against Soviet hegemonism. Their opinion is that an appeasement policy with the Soviet Union to submit to its oppression and intervention and to compromise with it will undoubtedly add to its arrogance and make it even more rapacious. In that case, the Soviet Union will certainly, as the saying goes, "reach out for a yard after taking an inch" and make more unreasonable demands on Japan.

While denouncing Soviet hegemonism, the Japanese people and public opinion have made all-out efforts to urge the Fukuda administration to exercise independent diplomacy, not to yield to Soviet pressure and to conclude the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty at an early date. Some Japanese press reports have pointed out that the Japanese people are watching the government's attitude and that, quite obviously, this question has passed the stage of discussion and reached the stage of making a decision and putting it into practice.

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They have also sternly advised the Fukuda administration not to add useless notations to the antihegemony clause in the body of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. This clause has a profound meaning--it concerns a self-reproach of what Japan did to China in the past and a consideration of the current world situation. Any attempt to misinterpret the content of this highly significant clause as a general principle and so forth and to thus eliminate its real spirit cannot be approved.

At Diet sessions, dietmen of nongoverning parties have repeatedly questioned Prime Minister Fukuda on this and strongly requested that the Japanese Government conclude the peace and friendship treaty with China as soon as possible. As they pointed out, the key to the conclusion of the treaty lies in Prime Minister Fukuda's resolve.

We firmly believe that there is a bright future for the development of China-Japan friendship. The Japanese people's struggle for the early conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty will undoubtedly overcome all obstacles and win final victory.

CHI TENG-KUEI MEETS LDP DELEGATION 20 JAN

OW201536Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 20, 1976 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of Liberal Democratic members of the Japanese House of Councillors from the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship.

Present at the meeting were delegation leader Sakari Masuda, deputy leader Tadao Natsume and his wife, Secretary-General Shin Hasekawa, and members of the delegation Shigeru Ishimoto, Motohio Kanai, Keigi Furuya and Ichiro Yamauchi.

Welcoming the Japanese friends, Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei said: "Our friends from the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship have done a great deal of useful work to promote friendly relations between Japan and China and the friendship between the two peoples, and we should thank you for this." The Japanese friends expressed their determination to make concerted efforts and do their best for the early conclusion of a Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship.

Present on the occasion were Wang Yun-sheng, vice-president, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general, of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation is leaving Peking to tour other parts of China before returning home.

SOUTH KOREANS OPPOSE PAK'S 'REVITALIZED SYSTEM'

OW221728Y Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A statement was issued by personages of various circles in South Korea on January 19 demanding the abolition of the "revitalized system" imposed by the Pak Chong-hui clique, according to a report from Seoul. The statement was made public by Yun Bo-son, a former "president" of the puppet South Korean regime, at a press conference for foreign correspondents. It opposes Pak Chong-hui's declaration at the New Year press conference on January 18 for continuing the "revitalized system". The statement was signed by Yun Bo-son and personages of the religious, education and press circles and political parties.

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The statement demanded "abolition of the revitalized system", "withdrawal of the emergency decrees", "an end to the secret chamber diplomacy" and "guarantee of the three rights of labour and workers' right to existence". It pungently criticized the present regime in South Korea.

About 1,200 South Korean religious believers and families of many arrested political "offenders" held a meeting and demonstration in Seoul on the evening of January 16, demanding the release of all the political prisoners.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### NCNA NOTES CAMBODIA'S CELEBRATION OF ARMY DAY

OW201608Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 20, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Over 10,000 representatives of the three services of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army as well as workers and cadres held a grand meeting in Phnom Penh Tuesday morning to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, Radio Democratic Cambodia reported on January 18.

Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the Government of Democratic Cambodia and the entire Cambodian people, he extended warmest festival greetings to the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, especially the soldiers who are fighting valiantly on the front to safeguard independence and territorial integrity.

The secretary stressed: Our army was not born in peace. It came into being and has grown up in the fierce and arduous revolutionary struggle and through overcoming numerous difficulties.

Dealing with the signal victory scored by the Revolutionary Army of Cambodia on April 17, 1975 under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia after defeating the enemies both at home and abroad, he noted: We owe our army's victory over U.S. imperialism to the fact that the army is led by the party, its cadres and soldiers are from the masses of workers and peasants and are sons of the poor and lower middle peasants, and that it has been tempered in the repeated revolutionary wars. Our victory has shattered the reactionary theses and propaganda such as "a small nation can win no war," "poor nations can never stand up by themselves," "a small nation could only be a dependency to others" and "the poor people cannot but to be ordered about."

Secretary Pol Pot then talked about the great success achieved by the Cambodian Revolutionary Army in defending the territorial integrity of the motherland. He pointed out: We should further heighten revolutionary vigilance, strengthen political, ideological and organizational work, keep the secret [as received], and defend the territory, the revolution, the people and the revolutionary regime. We should consolidate and strengthen national defence and smash enemy espionage. We should unite as much as possible the revolutionary forces and progressive forces in accordance with Cambodian foreign policy, persist in an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned policy and stand firmly on the side of the family of non-alignment.



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AUSTRALIAN MARXIST LEADER HILL VISITS CAMBODIA

OW201712Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, January 20, 1978 (HSINHUA)--VANGUARD, organ of the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), carried yesterday a report about the party chairman E.F. Hill's visit to Democratic Cambodia.

The report says, "In December 1977, E.F. Hill, chairman of the Communist Party of Australia (M-L), visited Democratic Cambodia on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia." It continues: "In Phnom Penh he had an extensive exchange of views with a delegation of the Communist Party of Cambodia led by its secretary, Pol Pot. The two parties were in thorough-going agreement on all questions."

It says: "E.F. Hill conveyed greetings from all Australian communists and revolutionaries and congratulations on the magnificent victory of the people of Cambodia in their liberation struggle, particularly the armed struggle of 1970-75. That victory was not only a victory for the people of Cambodia but a victory for all people struggling against the superpowers and domestic reactionaries. Comrade Pol Pot, on behalf of the party, people and army of Cambodia, sent warmest greetings to the Communist Party of Australia (M-L) and all Australian progressive people."

"The people of Cambodia under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cambodia, are building socialism. Their successes are inspiring. At the same time, they are heroically defending their hard-won national independence against armed aggression on several fronts," the report says. Behind the armed aggression "stand the superpowers and in particular the extremely sinister Soviet social-imperialism," it notes. It says: "The people of Cambodia are certain to win victory in their struggle because their cause is just and a just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause enjoys no support. Certainly they have the support of all genuine Australian revolutionaries."

"The visit of E.F. Hill and his exchange of views with the Cambodian leaders are certain to cement the friendship and solidarity between the Communist Party of Cambodia and the Communist Party of Australia (M-L) and are a further contribution to the great cause of proletarian internationalism," the report says in conclusion.

NCNA NOTES GIAP VISIT TO SRV'S 7TH MILITARY ZONE

OW221810Y Peking NCNA in English 1804 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-premier of the government, minister of national defence and secretary of the Vietnam People's Army's central party committee, recently visited the command of the Seventh Military Zone and several units in the zone, according to a report carried by the new Hanoi daily [as received] today. [NCNA Domestic Service renders publication as "HSIN HONEI PAO" (2450 3109 0355 1032).]

While talking to the senior officers, General Vo Nguyen Giap, on behalf of the army's central party committee and the Ministry of National Defence, extolled the local armed forces for their recent combat action. He urged the officers and men in the zone to redouble their efforts to "fulfill with merit all tasks assigned to them in the coming period".



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LAO INDUSTRY, COMMERCE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

OW230711Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Lao Ministry of Industry and Commerce led by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and commerce, wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home by air this morning. It was seen off at the airport by Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Ming Ko, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Lao Ambassador to China Thavone Sichaleune was on hand.

While in Peking, the delegation visited factories, the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT DORONJSKI VISITS BURMA

OW240936Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 24, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Vice-President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski, Mrs Doronjski and their party paid an official visit to Burma from January 19 to 23. During his stay here, he made a call on U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, and had talks with General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State. On January 19, General San Yu gave a dinner in Doronjski's honour. In their speeches, both expressed the hope to strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries and to make joint efforts to ensure the non-aligned movement to play a positive role in international affairs.

Accompanied by the Burmese Foreign Minister U Hla Phone, the Yugoslav vice-president toured water projects, factories and places of historical interest in Pagan, Prome. He was welcomed by the people wherever he went.

OIL TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINES

OW210750Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 21, 1978 (HSINHUA)--An oil trade delegation of the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation led by Mai Wen-lan, deputy general manager of the corporation, left here by air today on a visit to the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine National Oil Company.

EAST TIMOR CONTINUES STRUGGLE AGAINST INDONESIA

OW221706Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Fretilin forces are continuing their fight against invading Indonesian troops, Alarico Fernandes, minister for information and national security of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, announced recently, according to a radio broadcast from East Timor.

In early December last year patriotic armed forces attacked an Indonesian strongpoint at Besilau, a small village on the road from Dili to Aileu, killing 17 Indonesian troops, destroyed three military vehicles and captured some war materials.

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Fernandes said that the Fretilin forces in Tuiscai area, south of the capital of Dili, shot down an Indonesian helicopter on December 7, killing 12 Indonesian troops on board. The Fretilin forces repelled an Indonesian attack on Quelicai, a town in the east mountains, on December 22. Analysing the situation in East Timor, Fernandes said, "When the people fight with weapons in hand, they will win. Victory is only a matter of time."

#### EUROPE

#### CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FRENCH PREMIER'S TOUR

##### Visits Liaoning Province

OW231702Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)-French Premier and Mme. Raymond Barre, in the company of Vice-Premier Ku Mu and Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chih-kuang, visited Liaoyang and Wenyang in Liaoning Province today.

Early this morning, Premier and Mme. Barre arrived at Liaoyang from Peking by special train and visited the Liaoyang general petro-chemical fibre works which is under construction. The construction of the works started in March 1975. Its main equipment was bought from France. Some French technical personnel are giving technical guidance in the construction. Premier and Mme. Barre visited the worksite and received a warm welcome from the workers, cadres, technical personnel and the Vice-Minister of Light Industry Chiao Shan-min who was making an inspection tour in the works. After that, Vice-Premier Ku Mu, together with Premier Barre, visited the French technical personnel and their families.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu, on behalf of the State Council, expressed regards to the French specialists in appreciation of their hard work and thanked them for their help. He said: The visit of Premier Barre to the worksite is a great encouragement not only to the French friends but also to the Chinese workers and staff. I hope that the Chinese workers, staff and technicians will cooperate still better with the French specialists. I believe that with the concerted efforts of the two sides, the project will be progressing more smoothly.

Premier Barre said: The construction of the works is a symbol of the economic and industrial cooperation between France and China. President d'Estaing sent me to China not only to maintain but to strengthen the existing relations between the two countries.

To the French technicians, he said: The French Government attaches great importance to your work here and is confident that you will contribute to the development of Franco-Chinese relations. Premier Barre wished the Chinese workers and French experts new successes.

Premier and Mme. Barre and other distinguished French guests arrived in Shenyang after their visit to Liaoyang and were warmly welcomed by Tseng Shao-shan, chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and other leading members of the provincial and the Shenyang city revolutionary committees. A banquet was given by the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee in honour of the French guests at noon today. Later, the distinguished guests visited the scenic spot, Peiling.

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Attends Banquet in Shanghai

OW231910Y Peking NCNA in English 1854 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet here this evening in honour of French Premier and Mme. Raymond Barre and the other distinguished French guests.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu was present.

Second Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Peng Chung presided over the banquet.

In his toast, Peng Chung said that both the Chinese and French are great peoples who have contributed to human progress and social development. "The friendship between our two peoples has a long history. Premier and Mme. Barre's current visit to China is a new contribution to promoting the friendly relations between our two countries. We Shanghai people, like the people of the rest of the country, will resolutely adhere to the revolutionary line and policies on foreign affairs formulated by Chairman Mao Tsetung and strive to enhance our friendship with the French people and develop the political, economic and trade relations and scientific and cultural exchanges between our two countries."

In reply, Premier Barre said: At the end of this official visit to China, I have a feeling that we have laid a new landmark in the strengthening of the traditional, friendly relations between our two countries.

He said: We are very much delighted at the idea of visiting China's biggest city, one of the world's firsts in terms of population and economic strength.

Speaking of the strong impression he got from his China visit, the French premier said: Whether in Peking or in the northeastern province of Liaoning, I have been struck by the economic and technical progress you have already made, the tremendous efforts you are making to speed up your country's development and the mobilization of all the Chinese people to attain their set goal which doubtlessly conforms to their most profound aspirations.

Premier Barre said: I want to tell you how much my companions and myself have appreciated the expressions of friendship which we have experienced in China. I have felt such friendship during my frank and thorough talks with your leaders, especially Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, and also in my contacts with many Chinese leaders and working people. In spite of the geographical distance and the difference in our civilizations and, today, in our social systems, I have seen all the factors that can bring us closer.

The banquet was filled with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Premier and Madame Barre and their party arrived in Shanghai from Shenyang by special plane this afternoon in the company of Vice-Premier Ku Mu.

In welcome of the distinguished French guests, huge streamers, red lanterns and multi-coloured bunting were put up over the main streets in Shanghai.



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Among the 2,000 people present at the airport to give the French Premier and Madame Barre a rousing welcome were Peng Chung, second vice-chairman, and Wang I-ping and Han Che-i, vice-chairmen, of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1730 GMT on 23 January in a similar report adds at this point: "...as well as responsible persons of departments concerned Li Chu-wen, Wei Ming and Feng Te-pei."]

#### HUANG HUA MEETS WITH NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

OW230810Y Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met here today with Willfried Gredler, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Republic of China, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. The new ambassador arrived in Peking yesterday.

#### HUA KUO-FENG CONGRATULATES TURKEY'S ECEVIT

OW220842Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to Bulent Ecevit today, congratulating him on his assumption of the office of prime minister of the Republic of Turkey. The message reads:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Turkish Government and people on your assumption of the office of prime minister of the Republic of Turkey. I believe that, with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendship between the Chinese and Turkish peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will develop daily.

May your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### TRADE OFFICIAL FETES VISITING ALGERIAN DELEGATION

OW211808Y Peking NCNA in English 1748 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 21, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Cheng I-shan, vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the combined trade delegation from Algeria led by Zaidi Salah, director of trade of the Ministry of Commerce. Present on the occasion was Souibes Rabah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy here. The delegation arrived here on January 19 and had business talks with the import and export corporations concerned.

#### KUWAITI MINISTERS RECEIVE CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW241220Y Peking NCNA in English 1159 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Kuwaiti Minister of Trade and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab Yusuf an-Nifisi, Minister of Finance 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi and Minister of Public Works Hammud Yusuf al-Nisf on separate occasions this morning received all members of the delegation of China Council for the Promotion of



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International Trade headed by Wang Yao-ting and had friendly conversations with them. Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Ting Hao was present on the occasions.

The Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a meeting this afternoon to welcome the visiting Chinese delegation. At the meeting, both President of the Chamber 'Abd al-Aziz Hamd as-Sagar and the head of the Chinese delegation expressed the desire to promote commerce and friendly cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese ambassador also attended.

The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday after a visit to the United Arab Emirates.

#### IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW241304Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Baghdad, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Iraqi Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Husayn received here yesterday Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Hou Yeh-feng and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

On the occasion, Ambassador Hou Yeh-feng conveyed the greetings of Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Vice-Chairman Saddam Husayn, and the vice-chairman asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders.

Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Iraq Munzir Uraym was present at the meeting.

#### PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH CONDEMNS ISRAEL

OW231712Y Peking NCNA in English 1658 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 23, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Egypt has broken off the Egyptian-Israeli talks because Israel is still pushing the old expansionist policy and has refused to discuss its complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people, said President as-Sadat on January 21.

Addressing a special sitting of the People's Assembly, As-Sadat said that his top priority in the Jerusalem talks was to win withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab lands, not just Egypt's and that Israeli refusal of this proposal had triggered his decision to recall the Egyptian negotiators.

He said: "I shall not allow a single (Israeli) settlement on a single square centimetre inside our international boundaries, even if this means having to fight you (Israel) to the end of the world."

"The door to negotiations remains open on the condition that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations in the region is unchallenged," we added. "We were calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Gaza before Sinai. We are not solid-minded as the Soviet Union which claimed that we were seeking a separate settlement," he continued. He said, "The Soviet Union should know we have broken off the talks because Israel refused to withdraw from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Gaza." As-Sadat said that the Soviet Union still bans the supply of spare parts to Egypt and has cancelled the agreed-upon arms deals.

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He said that the Israeli arsenal of U.S. weapons, and the Soviet embargo on supplies to Egypt, together enabled Israel to resist Arab just demands for the return of the occupied Arab territory.

WANG YAO-TING ATTENDS CHINESE PAVILION DAY IN KHARTOUM

OW210838Y Peking NCNA in English 0807 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, January 20, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chang Yueh, Chinese ambassador to Sudan, and Wang Chi, director of the Chinese pavilion at the first Khartoum International Fair, gave a reception here this evening to mark the Chinese Pavilion Day.

Among the guests were Sudanese Vice-President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Minister of Commerce and Supply Harun al-'Awad, Minister of Cooperation Muhammad Hashim 'Awad, Minister of Construction and Public Works Mu'awiyyah Abu Bakr, Minister of State for Finance Bashir Ibrahim Uthman, Assistant General-Secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union Ahmad 'Abd al-Ha'im, General Secretary of the Sudanese National Council for Solidarity, Friendship and Peace 'Abd al-Hassan al-Khidir, Chief of Staff of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces Muhammad Uthman al-Hashim, Deputy Chief of Staff 'Abd al-Magid Khalil, other high-ranking officials and officers, friends and diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

Attending the reception was also Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE VISITS MEXICO

OW231646Y Peking NCNA in English 1638 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, January 22, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale visited Mexico from January 20 to 22 as a representative of President Jimmy Carter and had talks with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on international and bilateral problems.

An AFP report says that two main bilateral problems discussed were natural gas prices and Mexican workers in the United States, both being in controversy between the two countries.

Referring to Mondale's visit, President Lopez said yesterday that problems existing in Mexican-U.S. relations should be solved "in package." Talking about natural gas, he said, "we shall sell our natural gas at fair prices that markets permit." "If people want natural gas, they would buy it at 2.60 dollars per thousand cubic feet, the price Mexico has set at present."

It is reported that recently, the United States wanted to have the prices of natural gas cut down as a term in a proposed loan by the Export-Import Bank of the United States. This was flatly rejected by the Mexican Government with the broad support of Mexican political circles, trade unions and public opinion.

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TANJUG: FIFTH NPC MAY BE CONVENED MID-FEBRUARY

LD211444Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 21 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Peking, January 21, (TANJUG)--According to some indications, the Chinese National People's Congress (parliament) may be expected to be convened in mid-February. This will be the country's most important political gathering after August last, when the 11th congress of the Communist Party of China was held.

The fifth congress is expected to enact a new constitution, adopt the country's short term and long term economic development plans and carry out a number of cadre changes, including the election of a new chairman of the congress and, possibly, new premier.

According to local Chinese press reports and assessments by competent Chinese sources, the sessions of the people's congresses held in 27 of the 29 Chinese provinces and cities with the province status to elect delegates to the all-China congress have shown the unanimity of delegates in support of the new Chinese leadership.

Radical cadre changes have been carried out in the provinces in which the followers of "the gang of four" were influential, with opponents of "the four" having either come, or having been brought back to leading posts some so-to-say from jail. Rehabilitation of cadres-victims of "the gang of four" from the Cultural Revolution period was under way at almost all sessions of provincial people's congresses. Ten thousand people are understood to have been rehabilitated in Shanghai alone. In Kwangsi Autonomous Region, 99 percent of the people whose cases were reviewed and charges against them found false, have been restored to corresponding posts.

According to local press reports, an atmosphere of unity but also criticism of the shortcomings made found expression at the sessions of provincial congresses.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE DISCUSSES CADRE WORK

Editor's Note on Cadre Work

OW222150Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Editor's Note preceding PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 January article entitled "The Requisite Qualities and Work Style For Those in Charge of Cadre Affairs"]

[Text] While the great political revolution to expose and criticize the gang of four is developing penetratingly, many party committees are engaged in the major question of distinguishing between right and wrong regarding the line on cadres, are conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and are properly handling the questions remaining from the Great Cultural Revolution on the screening of cadres.

A vivid, lively political situation has appeared in departments which handle the organizational work of many places and units. Many workers who are in charge of work on cadres are paying attention to improving their methods and work styles.

PEOPLE'S DAILY reporters recently interviewed and heard the valuable opinions of many veteran comrades who have had rich experience in organizational work. This article, a summarization of those opinions, is meant to serve as a reference for workers in charge of cadre work.



## Report on Article

OW222145Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin, 2230 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 January article: "The Requisite Qualities and Work Style for Those in Charge of Cadre Affairs"]

[Text] The article reads: The party's cadre work is an extremely important part of the daily work of various party committees. Under the party committee's leadership, the tasks of those in charge of cadre work include selecting, employing, training and examining the cadres. This means that they must be able to know people, employ them wisely, perform good ideological work for the cadres, implement Chairman Mao's line and policy on cadres, organize all the cadres and fully develop their abilities on all fronts so that they can fulfill the various fighting tasks given to them by the party and contribute to socialist construction. Therefore, organizational departments and those in charge of cadre work in various party committees shoulder a very glorious, important task. Their success or failure has an important bearing on the success or failure of the cadres' political life, the party's cause and socialist revolution and construction.

On the question of employing cadres, two lines in opposition to each other will always exist in the party: The line of appointing people on merit and the line of appointing people by favoritism. The former is a just, upright line; the latter is an unjust, dishonorable line. Our party's workers in charge of cadre work must remember that their work must be in the highest interests of the proletariat. They must uphold the principle of the three do's and three don'ts and be open and aboveboard and just. They must also select, train and employ cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolution and with the criteria of whether they can resolutely implement the party's line, observe party discipline, maintain close ties with the masses, work independently and energetically for unselfish interests. All other requirements that fall short of these criteria are unjust and dishonorable.

The quality and style of being just and upright must be closely linked with the militant style of disbelieving fallacies. These are two sides of one coin. Disbelieving fallacies is part of the proletariat's thorough and dauntless revolutionary spirit. When reactionary ideas which interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line appear, those in charge of work on cadres must be skilled in distinguishing right from wrong ideas and must dare to struggle against any tendency which runs counter to the party's line and policy on cadres.

When Lin Biao and the gang of four ran rampant, some organizational departments and personnel in charge of work on cadres discarded the fine practice of being just, upright and skeptical of fallacies. They did everything possible to please Lin Biao and the gang of four; for example, they placed their trusted followers and henchmen in important party and state departments and appointed them to important posts. Under the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some people introduced the practice of bourgeois politics into the party. They appointed people by favoritism and perceived people according to what they themselves liked or disliked. Whoever opposed them, regardless of whether the opposition was justifiable or not, was rejected as a dissident. They regarded the "yes" men as good cadres and those who upheld party principles, who dared to make proposals and who took decisive action, as scoundrels. They punished people under all sorts of pretexts, exaggerated other people's minor mistakes to the maximum, gave them a hard time and even used the cadres' as bargaining tools at the expense of party principles. Such extremely unjust and dishonorable work styles seriously undermined the unity of the ranks of cadres and gravely jeopardized the socialist cause.

To uphold the work style of being just and upright and not believing in fallacies, workers in charge of cadre affairs must first of all thoroughly understand every cadre.

To understand a cadre is not easy, and to thoroughly understand one is much more difficult, requiring lengthy observations during protracted revolutionary struggle. In our work, however, quite often no matter how many investigative meetings are held or how well we know the cadre's background, we still fail to thoroughly understand him. We primarily fail because we haven't really adhered to the mass line or only adhered to it halfheartedly. To truly understand a cadre, workers in charge of cadre affairs must go to his work unit and patiently listen to many different opinions. While listening, we must particularly avoid showing partiality toward opinions similar to ours and never reach any subjective inferences from these opinions.

To usurp party and state power, Lin Biao and the gang of four cruelly persecuted the cadres. Instead of knowing the cadres through their work, they treated them extremely subjectively and metaphysically according to their whims and counterrevolutionary political needs. Sometimes they would say a certain cadre was good, then afterwards say he was bad. They would attack someone for a single fault without considering him in his entirety and would totally ignore his history and groundlessly label him a "traitor, special enemy agent and unrepentant capitalist roader." Because of the viciousness of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the ranks of the cadres were seriously devastated.

The article said: As for the various party committees, organizational departments and workers in charge of cadre affairs, it is important for them to know the cadres well, and more importantly to utilize them wisely. This means using the cadres in a practical way according to their talents and abilities and according to our practical needs. Only by using the cadres in a practical way can we make them effectively play their proper roles.

Using cadres wisely also means leaving certain posts unfilled rather than filling them arbitrarily. To accommodate someone, or out of consideration for loss of "face", out of fear of offending an immediate superior or of jeopardizing one's so-called "future," some organizational departments and workers in charge of cadre affairs have put certain unqualified people in important posts. We must state that this shows serious negligence on the part of the organizational departments and workers in charge of cadre affairs.

To uphold the work style of being just and upright and not believing in fallacies, it is imperative to judge the situation as a whole, which requires the planned proper placement of cadres in all departments. In utilizing the cadres, the party committees and organizational departments at all levels must have an overall plan, utilize talent well, place cadres from all areas in proper positions and have them work in harmony. To be in the interest of the proletarian revolutionary cause, we must never allow factionalism to play any part in the treatment of cadres. Any expression of handling things in one's own way or of wooing some people and rejecting others must be resolutely combated.

The article says: We must adopt a cautious attitude in handling cadres. Strictly distinguishing the two different types of contradictions is imperative. With regard to contradictions among the people, we must resolutely follow the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," and give the cadres who have committed even serious mistakes a chance to correct them and give them appropriate jobs. By no means should the method of finishing them off with a single blow be used.



At present, overall planning and proper cadre placement involves the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's policy on cadres and the resolute implementation of the various tasks put forward by Chairman Hua in his political report made at the 11th National CCP Congress. The organizational departments of the various party committees and the cadres who are in charge of cadre work must promptly, judiciously and properly handle any questions not yet settled regarding the screening of cadres. Those cadres able to work who do not have assignments must be given appropriate jobs. Unfinished investigations involving certain cadres must be completed as soon as possible. All slanderous and inappropriate remarks directed against them by the gang of four must be reversed.

We must point out one thing regarding the implementation of policies on cadres. In order to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, Lin Biao and the gang of four not only wanted to strike crucial blows in order to bring revolutionary cadres down, but they also wanted to implicate relatives just as feudal rulers did and made every effort to eliminate the cadres' sons, daughters and other relatives. Our party always attaches importance to one's performance. Chairman Mao instructed us: "Don't let the problem of the parents implicate their sons and daughters." One of the very important tasks of the organization departments and those who do cadre work is to assume a correct attitude toward the cadres who have committed mistakes and toward their sons and daughters. We must pay sufficient attention to this major issue as it concerns whether or not the cause of our party can thrive.

In order to adhere to the correct line on cadres, we must know how to do ideological work among the people. A salient feature of organizational work is talking to cadres and thereby educating them ideologically. Whenever we talk to cadres, the conversation should be lively and concerned with ideological and political work. Cadres working on different fronts are in different situations. For some reason, various contradictions constantly emerge among those cadres. We must conscientiously resolve the contradictions even though they appear insignificant and trivial.

Only by relying on the organization can we correctly solve problems between cadres and the people. To attempt to solve problems by inviting someone to dinner, giving gifts, seeking assistance from influential people or by "going in by the back door" is extremely wrong and should be denounced by the public and punished according to the law.

Those who do cadre work should exercise strict self-discipline and treat others kindly. They should be loyal to the cause of the party, unselfish and aboveboard. They should not conspire or intrigue. They should have the courage to correct and take the responsibility for any mistakes they have made in their work once mistakes are found. They should never conceal their mistakes, blame others for them, or let them go uncorrected. Those doing cadre work, like those illustrious school teachers among the people, should work diligently and conscientiously for the people and shed "light and warmth" on others. The contributions made by those doing cadre work will depend on the selection, training and correct use of cadres and on the achievements of cadres on various fronts. All of our country's major achievements can more or less be attributed to the efforts of those doing cadre work.



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The organization departments and those who do cadre work must make strict demands on themselves and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought hard. They should criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's cadre policies and the party's fine traditions and work style in organizational and cadre work. They should eliminate the pernicious influence of such crimes, do a still better job in the party's organizational work and do what they should to contribute to the realization of the strategic decision on grasping the key link and bringing about great order across the land.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS KIRIN UPSURGE IN CRITICIZING GANG

OW230648Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 January article by reporter (Lu Mu): "The Gang of Four's Counterrevolutionary Political Program as Reflected in Its Ideological Advancement --On New Upsurge by People in Kirin Province To Penetratingly Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four's Towering Crimes"]

[Excerpt] In the third campaign to vigorously expose and criticize the gang of four, the cadres and people in Kirin Province have concentrated their attention on the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and, in the light of the actual situation, have tried to thoroughly eliminate the evil wind of "ideological advancement." The wind's pernicious influence still affects and seriously harms the province. The masses and cadres are penetratingly exposing and criticizing the ultraright essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

The great leader and teacher Chairman Mao said on many occasions: "The overwhelming majority of our cadres are good or comparatively good." Renegade Chiang Ching did her utmost to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. She nonsensically charged: "Some 75 percent of veteran cadres are democrats. The fact that democrats degenerate into capitalist roaders is an inexorable objective law."

As soon as the gang of four concocted their counterrevolutionary political program, that former principal leading member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his followers took part in the gang's conspiracy and, fully understanding the counterrevolutionary political program, made concentrated attempts to make "ideological advancement" by concocting theories, stirring up public opinion and fabricating false examples and "news" experiences. "Ideological advancement" means spreading the fallacy that democrats inevitably degenerate into capitalist roaders. The gang of four forced veteran revolutionary cadres to "recognize" that cadres themselves were capitalist roaders "in theory," to "admit" that cadres themselves were capitalist roaders "ideologically," and to "identify" themselves as capitalist roaders "in practice." The gang of four did this to attack the cadres and pave the way for the gang to usurp party and state power.

The people of Kirin Province said indignantly: In order to "advance," that former principal leading member of the provincial party committee and his followers launched attacks at all levels. In unscrupulously spreading the evil wind of "ideological advancement", that former principal leading member of the provincial party committee and his followers held forums to discuss theoretical questions.

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They vigorously peddled the gang of four's sinister nonsense and meticulously concocted fallacies in order to flagrantly create counterrevolutionary public opinion. The gang concocted "new" experiences and false examples, thus laying the groundwork for carrying out their counterrevolutionary political program throughout the province. Later the gang of four sponsored many study classes, organized lecture and criticism teams and manipulated television, radio, newspapers and journals to spread the fallacy of "ideological advancement" in a big way, thus creating a deadly atmosphere in the province and bringing disaster to the people.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM LI SO-SHOU

HK240200Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 17 Jan 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "If All County Party Committee Secretaries Learn From Li So-shou, It Will Not Be Difficult To Make Fast Progress in Agriculture"]

[Text] Published here are the personal feelings and impressions of a few county party committee secretaries after having read "Li So-shou, a Socialist Man of Action." Li So-shou's deeds have deeply touched these leading comrades acquiring experience. Like Li So-shou, they are determined to conscientiously learn from Tachai, bury themselves in work and make great and rapid progress.

At the North China Agricultural Conference convened by the State Council in 1970, the delegates studied the experience of Hsiyang and asked themselves these questions: Why can't we do what Hsiyang has done? If we cannot do it in 1 or 2 years, can we not do it in 3 years? Four or 5 years should be enough: Today the movement to learn from Tachai has already deepened and developed to the new stage of popularizing Tachai-type counties. It is very necessary for places that retain their former features or have made no prominent changes to carry out an assessment by contrast and ask themselves these questions: Will a major change take place in 2 years? Why is it that we are always hesitating and making no progress? If the assessment indicates it can be done, why can't we do it? If not in the first or second year, how about the third year?

At present, under the new situation of an all-round leap forward on all battlefronts throughout the country and with the call of Chairman Hua to raise the standard of building Tachai-type counties, there should be a high-speed development of agriculture. As the pace setter of a county, what should we do? Tachai and Hsiyang have indicated the orientation and mapped the road, and large numbers of advanced counties have provided us with experience. The masses urgently demand a good pace setter to lead them in the great and rapid advance and in quickly changing their features. What reason is there for us not to quickly begin the chase and step up the tempo of advance? Just think: If after having been a secretary for many years, and the appearance of our county is still the same as before, what purpose is there in being this kind of secretary? How can we answer to the party and to the people?

Let us conscientiously learn from Li So-shou: We say: If all county party secretaries learn from Li So-shou, it will not be difficult to make fast progress in agriculture.



## PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR DEVELOPING MINOR COMMODITIES

HK240320Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 17 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator article: "Don't Belittle Minor Commodities"]

[Summary] "People use minor commodities every day. Is there a home without a broom or a pair of scissors? Is there a home without pots, pans, bowls, ladles and dishes? The production of more and better minor commodities will gladden every home and make people in both the urban and rural areas happy. The extensive use of minor commodities absolutely cannot be belittled. If belittled and ignored, the minor commodities the people require will decrease, people may even be unable to buy them and that will become quite a serious problem.

"China has always had a rich and colorful variety of minor commodities for daily use. Quite a few traditional products enjoy a good reputation in both domestic and foreign markets. After the socialist transformation of the handicraft industry was basically completed, outstanding achievements were made in technical innovations, and there has been a greater development in minor commodity production. However, in recent years the people have been complaining that there is a shortage of certain minor commodities for daily use. What is the reason for that?"

There is a contradiction in the problem of the increase in production value of petty commodities and the decrease in variety. Because of the great increase in the number of products connected with big industry, there has been a relative decrease in the number of daily use articles needed by the people and a marked decrease of traditional handicraft manufactured goods.

"There are many causes for the decrease in variety of minor commodities for daily use, but the main cause is the interference and sabotage of the 'gang of four.' They vilified the socialist collective economy as 'a hotbed of capitalist restoration,' confused the people's thinking, disrupted management and administration, reallocated raw materials, upset the channels of supply and undermined the party's economic policy. In some places where questions of management and administration could not be resolved, policies were not implemented, there was no one to take charge of minor commodity production, no one to do the planning and no 'contractor' to supply materials. Such conditions should receive the attention of the departments concerned.

"Chairman Mao said: 'All the handicraft trades perform useful services. They provide food, clothing and other things for daily use.' 'Mind you, don't let our fine handicraft products be discarded. Pork-stained Wang's and Chang Hsiao-chuan's kitchen knives and scissors must not be discarded, not even ten thousand years from now. Anything good and characteristically Chinese that has been discarded must be restored and even improved.' " The "gang of four" got rid of many things that are good and characteristically Chinese. With the overthrow of the "gang of four," the right and wrong in line has been fundamentally clarified. We must restore and develop one by one all the good minor commodities needed by the people.

In restoring and developing minor commodity production, whether the leadership is attaching importance and doing the grasping make a big difference. Recently, relevant state departments have included 14 minor commodities including hairpins, scissors and hair clippers into the state target to insure that there are enough raw materials for their production. This embodied the concern of the party and the state for the livelihood of the people.



"Policy is the life of the party. All party policies concerning the collective economy of the handicraft industry must be implemented. Collective ownership enterprises are components of the socialist economy, and the workers in these enterprises are part of the working class. It is very important to pay attention to bringing the role of the old artisans into play and to preserve and carry on their fine skills in every way possible. We must not precipitously change a product because of a sudden impulse or inspiration or because of a single word. We must realistically bring the socialist enthusiasm of the handicraft workers into full play. In this way, there certainly can be a great development in minor commodity production and the supply of minor commodities will continue to improve."

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

OW181243Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 18 January editorial: "The Prospects for Rapidly Developing the Metallurgical Industry Are Very Good"]

[Text] Peking, 17 January 1978--With the smashing of the "gang of four," all professions and trades are going all out to step up their work. Agriculture needs machinery, industry needs equipment and weapons are needed for preparedness against war. Being the basic industry, what should the metallurgical industry do? "We should resolutely respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's call, go full steam ahead and rapidly develop the metallurgical industry." This is the clarion call of all delegates to the National Metallurgical Industry Conference in Learning From Taching in Industry. The question of rapid development had always been one that great leader Chairman Mao deeply pondered; it is also a question that wise leader Chairman Hua was tremendously concerned with and repeatedly stressed. Advancing the metallurgical industry as rapidly as possible will play a pivotal role in changing our country's backward economic state and in realizing the four modernizations. Developing the metallurgical industry is not simply an economic question but is rather an acute political one which bears on the country's survival. Without rapid development, without substantial strength and without a sufficiently strong country, the people are open to attack. Judging from the current international class struggle, the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--will eventually go to war. Soviet revisionism has not abandoned its wild ambition to subjugate China. The political nature of the question of rapid development therefore becomes more acute. Strategically, we should recognize the urgency and importance of rapidly developing the metallurgical industry and endeavor to gear all work on the metallurgical industrial front toward rapidly building socialism.

Can the metallurgical industry be rapidly developed? Such development is absolutely possible, a fact which the past 28 years have proved. Is it not true that out of the dreadful mess of old China our country has built a fairly large and relatively complete metallurgical industrial system? Is it not true that greater progress was made on several occasions after overcoming various interferences? Is it not true that our self-reliance has provided the high-grade alloy materials needed for manufacturing atomic and hydrogen bombs along with earth satellites? Is it not true that we have been able to put into use many advanced production technologies in such fields as metallurgical smelting and forging and have achieved advanced world levels in numerous other technical and economic areas? By the same token, the rapid recovery of the metallurgical industry since the smashing of the "gang of four" also proves that rapid development is possible.

For the past several years the metallurgical industry had been victimized by the serious sabotage of the "gang of four," who along with the bourgeois factional network formed by their followers frenziedly opposed, sabotaged and dissipated rapid development. The people at that time were longing for a key solution like people praying for rain during a serious drought. But, sabotaged by the "gang of four," iron and steel production made no headway. Wise leader Chairman Hua then led us in smashing the "gang of four" with one blow, thus saving the party and the country, liberating people's thinking as well as the productive forces and eliminating the largest stumbling block to rapid development of the metallurgical industry. As a result of the battle over the past year, a very gratifying situation on the metallurgical industrial front has developed. As noted in the brilliant inscriptions recently written by Chairman Hua for the metallurgical industry: "The situation on the metallurgical industry front is excellent following the smashing of the 'gang of four'; the workers and staff members are in high spirits and firmly determined; and initial success has been achieved and triumphant news keeps pouring in. The prospects for accelerating the development of our country's metallurgical industry are very good."

What do we rely upon to rapidly expand the metallurgical industry? Our most fundamental duty is to act upon Chairman Mao's instructions. Chairman Hua pointed out: "To push the iron and steel industry forward, it is necessary to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions. Chairman Mao issued many important instructions on the metallurgical industry's development. Chairman Mao talked a great deal about grain and iron and steel. We must study Chairman Mao's instructions well."

Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was greatly concerned about the metallurgical industry. He personally established a concrete line and a set of policies and principles for expanding the metallurgical industry. The "CHARTER OF THE ANSHAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY" approved by Chairman Mao answered the questions about placing revolutionization in command of industrialization and about China following its own road for industrial development. Chairman Mao's remark on a report submitted by a Kansu factory with regard to the "four clean-ups" movement answered questions regarding the proletariat's firm control over the leadership of socialist enterprises and the practice of following socialist orientation. The principles formulated by Chairman Mao of walking on two legs and of the entire party developing the iron and steel industry have answered questions on the metallurgical industry achieving a major and rapid leap forward.

Chairman Mao instructed us to use and develop the metallurgical industry in the coastal region while vigorously expanding it in the interior. His instructions answered questions concerning the evenly balanced distribution of the metallurgical industry. Chairman Mao also formulated principles and policies to give top priority to quality in setting up mining centers, to fully utilize new technology, to vigorously carry out scientific experiments and to enthusiastically develop a diversified economy. All these form our program for the movement to rapidly expand the metallurgical industry.

Where does this rapid pace originate and how can we attain it? The metallurgical workers have replied well: We will quicken our pace by grasping the key link, tapping production potentials, and by working hard. Grasping the key link today means continuing to penetratingly expose and criticize the "gang of four."



Full of vigor, the metallurgical front workers and staff members last year resolutely implemented Chairman Hua's strategic plans of grasping the key link and running the country well. They launched unceasing attacks on the bourgeois factionalist networks of the "gang of four" and their followers. They also grasped revolution, promoted production and won great victories in achieving initial success. They reversed the metallurgical industry's stagnancy and regression in production, brought about a new leap forward and laid a solid foundation politically, ideologically and organizationally for rapidly expanding the metallurgical industry.

This is an important year in grasping the key link and running the country well and in achieving great success within 3 years. The metallurgical industry must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, uphold the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, closely follow the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, march forward on the crest of victory and carry this great political struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end.

Investigative work must be carried through to the end until complete victory is won. The bourgeois factional networks of the "gang of four" and their followers must be thoroughly smashed. Resolute blows must be dealt to disrupters who were aided and abetted by the "gang of four"--smash-and-grabbers, criminals who seriously undermine public security and landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who hate socialism and launch vengeful counterattacks. In a small number of units where the movement started late and proceeded slowly and where problems are being covered up and the masses repressed, effective measures must be adopted to quickly correct the situation. We must wipe out the evils completely and insure that no future troubles occur. We must not declare the matter closed before it is thoroughly settled nor give up halfway. We must pay due attention to policies, conscientiously implement the policies formulated at the party's 11th national congress and strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. In dealing with contradictions among the people themselves, the policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient should be followed. Those who behave well should be cleared as soon as possible. We must unite all the people who can be united and concentrate all forces to deal blows to the "gang of four" and the handful of their sworn followers who are guilty of serious crimes and unwilling to repent. We must boldly mobilize the masses, fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" well, thoroughly criticize the untraverted essence of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and wipe out their poisonous influence. In light of actual conditions, we must especially expose and criticize the "gang of four" for their crimes in sabotaging the metallurgical industry and opposing its rapid development and in opposing and tampering with the whole set of line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for developing the metallurgical industry; solve one-by-one the questions of right and wrong in line; and draw a clear demarcation line between THE CHARTER OF THE ANSHAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY and the Charter of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Combine and between socialism and capitalism. In this way we can bring into play the enthusiasm of the workers on the metallurgical front and quickly win victories.

Tapping latent potentials means vigorously refuting the theory of external causes and basing our actions on existing foundations and self-reliance.



Chairman Hua pointed out: The metallurgical industry "has tremendous potentials" and, in order to greatly increase production, "we must tap the latent potentials." Chairman Hua's instruction calls for increasing production while practicing economy and achieving rapid development by tapping latent potentials. This is entirely in line with the actual conditions of the metallurgical industry. Our country has many abundant mineral resources. Since the founding of new China, the state has invested large amounts of manpower and material and financial resources in the metallurgical industry and built a fairly solid foundation for it. But, due to sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the "gang of four," the consumption of some enterprises is high, operations are conducted at a loss, quality is poor, investments produce few results, equipment is seriously damaged and labor productivity is low--all factors seriously hindering the growth of productive forces. This is exactly where tremendous latent potentials lie! During the Great Cultural Revolution we overthrew Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and especially the anti-party "gang of four." If we wholeheartedly rely on the workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel, we will be able to tap these potentials. Yet some comrades fail to see this. Whenever rapid development is mentioned, they ask the higher authorities for men, money and supplies.

In fact, contrary to being unattainable, the potentials are right before your eyes--in your factories, mines and workshops. Aren't there thousands of workers and staff members at your workplaces? It is up to you to bring into play their socialist enthusiasm! Aren't many furnaces and pieces of equipment available? It is up to you to manage and use them well to create a maximum amount of wealth for the state! Don't large quantities of fuel, power, raw materials and other commodities exist? It is up to you to fully mobilize and rely on the masses, start to save even 1 kilowatt-hour of electricity and 1 kilogram of coke or furnace fuel, calculate carefully and accurately and make full use of everything! On the metallurgical industry front, there are hundreds of advanced collectives and individuals who, by tapping potentials and making innovations, have found ways to achieve high output, good quality and low consumption, have set one new record after another and have attained rapid development along with high quality and standards. The tapping of potentials makes the difference. If every metallurgical enterprise will seriously try to catch up with the advanced and mobilize the backward masses to strive hard to catch up with the advanced, then, under existing conditions and without any additional help from the state, iron and steel output can be increased this year by millions of tons and nonferrous metals by tens of thousands of tons. In this way, we can turn the objective possibility of rapid development into living reality.

To go all out means to learn from Taching and the iron man, aim high and have lofty ambitions and combine revolutionary spirit with all-out efforts. In the process of achieving rapid development, we certainly will encounter difficulties of one kind or another. The "good fortune" of being able to easily achieve rapid development without overcoming any difficulty does not exist. The issue at hand is what kind of spirit we should have to deal with difficulties. Rapid development is obtained by working, not by waiting for it. When the "four pests" ran amuck, making all-out efforts was a "crime"; workers and staff members were so oppressed that they could not lift up their heads, keep their backs straight or maintain high spirits. Now the people are of one heart, breathe freely and are full of energy.

It is time for us to spur our horses into a gallop and dash forward; it is time for us to roll up our sleeves and boldly go all out: In order to build socialism in a big way, we must show spirit. We must follow the example of the Taching people, go all out, aim high, fear no hardship or difficulty and unflinchingly go through fire and water to achieve rapid development and develop the metallurgical industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Twenty years ago Chairman Mao instructed us to make all-out efforts to increase production of iron and steel, copper, aluminum and other nonferrous metals because, without making all-out efforts, we couldn't succeed. He talked about the fearless revolutionary spirit. We must not only have the courage to make all-out efforts but also succeed in making such efforts. We must combine all-out efforts with technical innovations and the technical revolution. In trying to achieve large production increases, it is not enough to just rely on making full use of our physical strength, time and equipment. The workers say: Without doing a good job in technical innovations, rapid development cannot be achieved. Whether or not the iron and steel industry can be more broadly developed depends largely on the use of new technology. Yantai Prefecture carried out technical innovations in a big way with regard to fuels, motive power and raw and other materials, and within a short period of time built a "small steel complex" complete with the coal and iron mines and processes ranging from iron smelting to steel fabricating. If iron and steel enterprises throughout the country will follow Yantai's example, development will accelerate. In this way, we will seize initiative for rapidly developing the metallurgical industry and "WILL MAKE OUR ANNUAL STEEL PRODUCTION OF SEVERAL MILLION TONS TURN INTO AN ANNUAL STEEL OUTPUT OF TENS OF MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF TONS."

To rapidly develop the metallurgical industry it is necessary to launch vigorous mass movements and bring into play all positive factors. Chairman Hua recently pointed out: It is necessary to develop the initiative of both the central and local authorities; the iron and steel industry also should be developed by the whole party. This is the only way in which the metallurgical industry can rapidly advance. Major enterprises should fully develop their role as a backbone and vanguard force. The small and medium-sized enterprises should also be strengthened, consolidated, improved and actively developed. The small and medium-sized enterprises form one leg of the metallurgical industry. They are born and trained locally and have great vigor and vitality; they play a vital role in accelerating agricultural mechanization, strengthening preparedness against war and supporting the five small industries; and they should be actively helped and encouraged.

At present, a socialist emulation campaign of "five-versus and five-comparisons" [wu tui kuo wu ping pi 0063 1417 0656 0063 6097 3024]--factories and mines versus factories and mines, workshops versus workshops, work shifts and teams versus work shifts and teams, families versus families and work posts versus work posts; comparison of thinking, comparison of working spirits, comparison of work styles, comparison of measures and comparison of contributions--which focuses on high speed, high quality and high standards, is being vigorously developed on the metallurgical industry front. The workers and staff enjoy ease of mind and are high-spirited. They are striving to tap the "five great potentials" and are vying to raise the "five levels." They are determined to surpass all past records in all major technical and economic indicators and overfulfill state production plans by large margins this year.



Production of iron and steel and nonferrous metals was successful at the beginning of this year, overfulfilling plans for the first half of January and maintaining a stable high-output level. The entire metallurgical industry front is flourishing. Party committees of all enterprises must strengthen leadership so that the emulation campaign will develop in a sustained, thorough way. They should mobilize workers and their families to vigorously take part in the emulation campaign to bring about a great leap forward situation, display soaring enthusiasm, foster the communist style of fighting in unity, and create a new situation in which reports of victory keep coming in.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the efforts of the workers and staff, the prospects are certainly very good for rapid development of the metallurgical industry.

#### KWANGMING DAILY CRITICIZES GANG'S ECONOMICS BOOK

HK240815X Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Hu Nai-wu [5170 0035 2976] and Wang Yung-chih [3769 3057 3112]: "An Out-and-Out Counterrevolutionary 'Political Economy'"]

[Summary] The writing group of the erstwhile Shanghai municipal party committee was a tool of the "gang of four." The moment it was set up, Chang Chun-chiao ordered it to "prepare a textbook that reflects our (the gang's) level." Therefore, the group proceeded to concoct "Socialist Political Economy," a book which embodied "Chang Chun-chiao's thought." Since this book was designed to prepare counterrevolutionary public opinion for the gang's usurpation of party and state power, it was compiled and written under the direct command and strict control of the "gang of four" and was supervised by the careerist Ma Tien-shui.

The "tentative draft" of this book published in 1973 was carefully prepared in accordance with Chang Chun-chiao's sinister instruction. Chang Chun-chiao's absurd theories--"there are capitalist factors in socialist production relations," "the question of ownership is actually a question of power" and the interrelationship among the laboring people is "a class relationship"--were the main ideas of this book. In 1975, a second revision was made in line with the two sinister articles published by Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan earlier that year. In this "second tentative draft" published in June 1975, "bourgeois rights" were actually described as capitalist factors in socialist production relations and as "the soil and conditions" engendering the bourgeoisie.

During the period when Premier Chou was seriously ill and after he passed away, the "gang of four" quickened their tempo in usurping party and state power. On 31 December 1975, Chang Chun-chiao again issued a new instruction to the writing group. Under the smokescreen of "criticizing revisionism" and "criticizing Trotsky and Bukharin," this sinister instruction obliquely attacked a large number of leading comrades as "democrats," "capitalist roaders" and as China's Trotsky and Bukharin. Chang Chun-chiao emphatically pointed out: If you do not follow this instruction, you cannot write this book properly. Thus, the writing group began its third and final revision of this book. This book, which provided a theoretical basis for the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program, was completed in September. But before this big poisonous weed was dished up, the "gang of four" was overthrown. This book was, therefore, swept onto the garbage heap of history together with its masters.



This book stated: "Knowing the dual character of socialist production relations is the prerequisite for understanding the formation of the new bourgeoisie, especially those inside the party, under socialist conditions."

There are different views among our comrades as to whether there is a dual character in socialist production relations. This has to be clarified through discussion. The "dual character" discussed in this book is of another nature. Taking criticism of "the dual character of socialist production relations" as the signboard, this book spared no efforts to peddle the "gang of four's" "theory of bourgeois rights," slandered socialist production relations as capitalist production relations and drew the reactionary conclusion that socialist production relations engendered "the new bourgeoisie, especially the new bourgeoisie inside the party." It did not tell us anything about this "dual character."

"Marxist political economy is a science for the study of laws governing the development of production relations. Through concrete analysis of socialist production relations, socialist political economy should elucidate the general trend of the inevitable triumph of socialism over capitalism and of the inexorable realization of communism. But this book showed not the slightest interest in this important task. In its own words, it 'had not made any in-depth analysis regarding under what conditions communist factors would eliminate the traditions and traces of capitalism.' On the contrary, it brazenly played up the 'traditions and traces of capitalism' which were concentratedly expressed as 'bourgeois rights' in socialist production relations. It tried to demonstrate that socialist production relations and capitalist production relations were almost the same by assiduously expounding and proving Chang Chun-chiao's allegation that 'bourgeois rights within the confines of the ownership system have not been completely abolished--they still exist to a serious extent in the interrelationships among people and play a dominant role in distribution,' and that socialist commodity production, commodity exchange and 'to each according to his work' were 'the soil engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie.'" This was a shameless slander against the socialist system and an out and out betrayal of Marxism.

The concoctors of this book professed: "The theory of socialist political economy boils down to the theory of bourgeois rights." The content of this book was determined by its political objective--to provide a theoretical basis for the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program. They disregarded the ABC's of Marxism and arbitrarily applied "bourgeois rights" to all issues so long as they thought it would help expound and prove the gang's counterrevolutionary political program. Its analysis of socialist reproduction was a case in point.

This book said: "With expanded socialist reproduction ceaselessly going on, 'bourgeois rights' in the three aspects of socialist production relations and in socialist commodity production and commodity exchange will be 'reproduced' on a larger and larger scale. This is bound to 'give birth to capitalism and the bourgeoisie' on an extended scale." It added that even if "bourgeois rights were restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the development of capitalism and the emergence of the bourgeoisie inside the party are still unavoidable." In other words, capitalism and the bourgeoisie will never be eliminated, the restoration of capitalism is inevitable and the realization of communism is only a pipedream. This was the sinister purpose of this book in trumpeting about the "dual character" of socialist production relations and the theory that everything was centered on "bourgeois rights."

The "theory of bourgeois rights" peddled in this book fundamentally tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It said: "Bourgeois rights are the life-giving means of bourgeois elements inside and outside the party." "The bourgeoisie inside the party" was "the apologist of bourgeois rights." "In the course of its formation, the bourgeoisie inside the party hatched new bourgeois elements on the one hand and protected old bourgeois elements on the other." In this way, it became "the principal target of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Therefore, "the struggle between restricting and extending bourgeois rights" was "the focal point of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the historical period of socialism." This book actually hinted that "the principal contradiction in socialist society was not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie but the 'dual character' of socialist production relations; the target of the socialist revolution was not the bourgeoisie but the socialist production relations and socialist economic system which embodied 'bourgeois rights,' as well as the revolutionary cadres and masses who defended the socialist system." In this way, the concoctors of this book completely reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves in the historical period of socialism.

This book described socialist production as commodity production and the whole socialist economy as "still functioning according to the commodity system." It equated socialist commodity production and commodity exchange with capitalist commodity production and commodity exchange. It even concluded by saying that socialist production was "the soil engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie."

"As proved by numerous facts, the emergence of capitalism and the bourgeoisie is the evil consequence resulting from the disruption of the socialist planned economy and socialist production (including socialist commodity production) by the revisionist line of the 'gang of four' and their ilk. Socialist commodity production and commodity exchange are based on public ownership of the means of production and are guided by unified state planning. Their aim is to meet the needs of the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat and also the needs of the laboring people. Labor power is no longer a commodity and the principal means of production can no longer be traded freely. Therefore, the development of socialist commodity production and commodity exchange does not necessarily engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, it can increase the economic strength of socialism, strengthen the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat, effectively combat capitalist activities in town and countryside, consolidate the systems of ownership by the whole people and of collective ownership, reinforce the socialist positions in the cities and the countryside, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance and better meet the needs of the state and the laboring people. In short, it can create the necessary conditions for the gradual abolition of classes and for the transition to communism. Therefore, we must energetically and fearlessly develop socialist commodity production." This book's assertion that socialist commodity production and commodity exchange would inevitably produce capitalism is the height of absurdity theoretically and extremely reactionary politically.

This book frantically peddled the fallacy that socialist commodity production will inevitably lead to the engendering of the bourgeoisie primarily for one reason: To prove their point about the emergence of "the bourgeoisie inside the party." It said: "The bourgeoisie inside the party--the party persons in power taking the capitalist road--is formed in the course of seeking profits, i.e., in the course practicing 'putting profits in command.'" This book made a lot of counterrevolutionary statements under the signboard of criticizing "putting profits in command." [paragraph continues]



It deliberately blurred the distinction between actively fulfilling the state profit plans and putting profits in command. It asserted that putting profits in command was the natural product of socialist commodity production. It said: "When an enterprise embarks on the road of seeking profits, it actually incubates capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Hence, leading personnel on this type of enterprises become party persons in power taking the capitalist road and play a part in incubating new bourgeois elements." This was an attempt to confuse black and white. As everyone knows, "commodity production and exchange in state enterprises and collective economic units are guided and regulated by state plans." The "gang of four" violated state plans and went their own way in production, exchange and fixing prices in order to sabotage the socialist planned economy. Brandishing the big stick of "putting profits in command," they hoped to topple all leading cadres who carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, upset socialist production, ruin the national economy, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

The above is only a preliminary exposure and criticism of the reactionary theories peddled in the book "socialist political economy." With the deepening of the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," further efforts must be made to criticize this book.

#### TIYU PAO REPORTS ON PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

HK240730Y Peking TIYU PAO in Chinese 11 Jan 78 p 1 HK

[TIYU PAO report: "State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Conference on Scientific and Technical Programming of Physical Culture"]

[Text] The National Conference on Scientific and Technical Programming of Physical Culture convened by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission in Peking closed on 10 December last year. The meeting formulated the "Long-Range Plan for Scientific and Technical Programming of Physical Culture Throughout the Country (draft)" in the spirit of the "CCP Circular on Convening a National Science Conference."

The meeting was attended by representatives from 12 provinces and municipalities, 10 physical culture institutes and affiliated departments and sections of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission as well as by scores of specialized personnel involved in track and field, swimming, gymnastics, football, basketball, volleyball and physiological and medical aspects of sports.

The conference concentrated on exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." It reviewed the achievements made over the past 28 years under the loving concern of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. The comrades attending the meeting recalled the training of personnel specializing in the scientific aspects of physical culture in the early 1950's. This was followed by the setting up of specialized scientific research organizations dealing with the study of certain aspects of physical culture as a branch of science and in the prevention and cure of athletic diseases. In the main, the results of these researches approached international levels. Inspired by the spirit of the 1958 Great Leap Forward, a mass drive to introduce technical innovations gathered momentum. This promoted the broad development of physical culture and sports activities and raised the level of sports skills and techniques. A solid foundation was thus laid for the study of physical culture.

But the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique, especially the "gang of four" and their remnants, seriously disrupted the physical culture program and hindered the study of sports activities as a branch of science. [paragraph continues]



Many veteran physical culture workers angrily exposed and denounced the "gang of four" and their crimes in disrupting the physical culture program and in persecuting those who were engaged in physical culture. The "gang of four" and their remnants accused the comrades who conducted research on physical culture on the basis of Premier Chou's instruction of "serving a mere handful of the handful." They labeled scientific research personnel in the field of physical culture "stupid revisionists" devoted to "worshipping foreign things and fawning upon foreigners." This dampened the enthusiasm of the vast number of scientific research personnel assigned to conduct the physical culture program and working for its improvement.

The comrades said: "We have liberated our thinking after wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee shattered the 'gang of four' with one blow. We feel at ease and enthused in attending this programming conference. We pledge to fulfill the programming task in a satisfactory way."

In discussing programming, the participants focused their attention on those subjects that had a bearing on strategic concepts and long-range goals defined by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, particularly the key issues relating to the programming of physical culture.

At the programming conference there was heated discussion of the key issues and their related problems.

The comrades attending the conference devoted their discussions to the physiological aspects of physical culture, such as instruction in the development and care of the body, including training in hygiene and systematic exercises. They viewed physical culture as a branch of science dealing with the processes and activities characteristic of the human body's healthy or normal functioning. Unless the basic theory underlying the physiological aspects of physical culture was made clear, no radical improvement in the study of physical culture as a branch of science could be achieved.

The participants recognized the long-range goal of training young people and children so that they could improve their physique and thus be able to scale the heights in world sports. They contended that unless this problem was solved it would be difficult, if not impossible, to overtake and surpass advanced world levels.

They stressed that an athlete's good constitution determines his chances to obtain better results in sports competitions, such as the demonstration of athletic prowess in field events and of basic skills in gymnastics.

They noted the increasing inter-dependence between various branches of modern science and physical culture and called for coordination of efforts in order to cope with and solve problems arising in physical culture and sports.

In short, the comrades attending the conference put emphasis on training young people and children by giving them instruction in systematic exercises, while making vigorous efforts to conduct study in basic theory. They singled out instruction in the development and care of the body as the key issue in the development and study of physical culture as a branch of science.

They recognized the immediate and long-range importance of training outstanding athletes and conducting systematic study in training programs formulated for promising sportsmen. After analyzing domestic and international development of and trends in physical culture, the participants recommended that programming should focus on the following:

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Conduct study on the promotion of physical culture and its effects on improving the people's physique.

Conduct study on raising the level of sports techniques.

Combine Chinese and Western medicine in the study of sports-related medical science.

Conduct study on the basic theory of physical culture and sports.

Conduct study on modern versions of sports equipment, facilities for conducting sports competitions and scientific instruments used in conducting sports activities.

Leading comrades of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission spoke at the conference.

The spirit of blooming and contending pervaded the meeting. The participants told all they knew and said it without reserve. A meeting of minds was achieved in a militant atmosphere of unity as the comrades listened to all useful opinions. After discussing the problems raised, everybody increased his understanding, identified the goals and raised his confidence. With vigor and drive, the participants pledged to accomplish the major tasks set at the programming conference and to contribute more toward accelerating the physical culture program.

#### NATIONAL MEETING ON TRAINING EDUCATED YOUTH IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW240920Y Peking NCNA in English 0810 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 24, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A national meeting was held in Peking recently to discuss how to train middle school graduates settled in the countryside so that they will become a lively new force helping to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country.

The meeting was attended by leading members of the offices in charge of the work concerning these young people in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Preparatory work for this year's national conference on the settlement of educated young people in rural and mountainous areas was also discussed.

The meeting called on all departments concerned to make concerted efforts under the leadership of the party committees to train these young people in the countryside. A spare-time education network is to be gradually set up for them mainly by departments of education. Departments of agriculture, livestock breeding, machine-building, scientific research and public health should also lend a hand in training them and turn their talents to good account by giving technical guidance and providing special technical training. Publishing houses will print books in a planned way for the young people working in the countryside.

The experience gained in the past 10 years and more in the work concerning the settlement of middle school graduates in the rural areas was summed up. Of the well over 16 million educated young people who have gone from cities and towns to the countryside, a large number have been transferred to industry, communications, trade, culture, education and other departments. Nearly 10 million of them are still working in the rural areas and frontier regions, contributing their share in building a new socialist countryside and defending the country's frontiers.

The meeting called on the educated young people to study works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao, raise their educational level and acquire technical knowledge, set lofty aspirations, and strive to build a new socialist countryside with mechanized agriculture so as to turn China into a powerful and modern socialist country.



Condemning the gang of four for undermining the movement of educated young people going to the countryside, the delegates said that the gang tried to corrupt them and use them as tools in their plot to grab power. Gang members wrote letters and issued study materials to educated youth in the name of "showing concern" for them but actually tried to ensnare them with the bait of personal fame and fortune and instigate them to attack leading cadres.

The gang did not want the youth to become politically conscious and professionally competent. They put into circulation the idea that "it is useless to raise one's educational level" and vilified those young men and women who did well in production and other work in the countryside as "being shortsighted" or "practising the theory of productive forces".

Chairman Mao always called upon and encouraged young people to settle in the countryside. In his article "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" written in 1939, he called upon the young intellectuals and students throughout the country to integrate with the workers and peasants, which he described as a criterion of revolutionary stance. In 1955, Chairman Mao said in a note written on an article: "All such educated young people who can go and work in the countryside should be glad to do so. The countryside is a big world where much can be accomplished." In December 1968, during the height of the Cultural Revolution, he again gave the directive: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Under this directive, large numbers of educated young people started a momentous movement to settle in the countryside.

A National Conference on the Settlement of Educated Youth in the Countryside was held in 1973 under the guidance of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at which concrete policies and principles on educated youth's settling in the countryside were drafted, which lent a fresh impetus to the movement. At the 11th National Congress of the party, Chairman Hua gave important instructions on this work, asking the whole party to pay attention to the task of training the educated youth in the rural areas as a mighty force for building a powerful, modern socialist country.

#### GANG OF FOUR DENOUNCED FOR IGNORING RULES, REGULATIONS

HK240715Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 17 Jan 78 p 4 HK

[Postscript to letters to the editor and investigation report on gang's influence on tractor factory: "Eliminate Such Strange Phenomena"]

[Text] From the fate of a tractor purchased by the Yaohsing production brigade we can see the serious harm caused by the "gang of four" in undermining rules and regulations. This tractor suffered from "congenital insufficiencies." Due to the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" production at the "bumper harvest tractor plant" in Shanghai was extremely chaotic. Up to now it has not been possible to answer the following questions: Who assembled it? Who inspected it? When did it go into the inventory? When did it leave the plant? When was it transported from Shanghai to Hubei? Who loaded it and who unloaded it? What happened to it on the train? No records were kept by the railway department either.

How did the Huainan Municipal Agricultural Machinery Company take delivery of the tractor from the provincial company? How long did the journey take? Were any spare parts "lost" on the road? Nobody asked any questions and nobody cared. In what kind of a wretched state did the "gang of four" put many of our enterprises?



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We must firmly expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging our rules and regulations in order to seize power and chaos and eliminate their pernicious influence and effects. We must set up and strengthen rational rules and regulations on all fronts--industrial, communications and transport, commercial, and so on.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY PROMOTES FRONTIER FACILITIES

HK210100Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 Jan 78 p 1 HK

[Untitled Editor's Note to PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "Train Stores Set Up in the Olunchun [6759 0243 2504] Mountain Area"]

[Text] Many construction sites located along the frontier and in the coastal or mountain areas are far away from any town. The natural conditions and living conditions there are relatively poor. The party committee of the Jagdachi Railway Subbureau has mobilized the masses to set up train stores. They sell goods and also provide medical treatment. This greatly encourages the staff and workers fighting in the dense forests and on the snow-covered plains. This shows that much can be done to improve the conveniences of the people living in the outlying frontier regions provided that the party committee pays attention to the matter and the commercial workers make efforts to adopt measures appropriate to the local conditions.

#### 'SEVERAL HUNDRED' OCEANOGRAPHERS SURVEY EAST CHINA SEA

OW201238Y Peking NCNA in English 1202 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 20, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Several hundred Chinese oceanographers recently conducted a scientific survey of the East China Sea area east of 124 degrees east longitude. They brought back a fairly complete range of first-hand data concerning gravity, magnetism, water depth, sea bed, hydrology, meteorology and biology. Organized by the State Oceanography Bureau, the survey covered 285,000 square kilometres with a voyage of 21,100 nautical miles.

An official of the State Oceanography Bureau said that the data collected during the survey were very valuable to China's economy, defence and oceanographical research.

The continental compacted clay, marsh peat seam, shell bed of the littoral facies, the well-rounded sands washed down from the Yellow and Yangtze rivers and widely found in the area, and the other data obtained during the survey furnish valuable first-hand information on the geological structure of the continental shelf of the East China Sea and its origin and development and for the opening up and utilization of petroleum and natural gas.

The biological investigation group of the expedition gathered about 500 species of benthonic organisms (plants and animals living on the bottom of the sea), planktons and microorganisms. They range from such invertebrates as sponges, coelenterates, nemertineas, annelids, brachiopods, molluscans, crustaceans and echinoderms to various kinds of vertebrates, plants as well as microorganisms. All this will help ascertain the species and genera of various kinds of marine life and the laws governing their evolution and facilitate the studies of the origin and evolution of life. The survey was formerly scheduled for 1978. After the downfall of the gang of four, the oceanographers proposed to start it earlier so as to make up for the loss resulting from the interference and sabotage by the gang.

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WAN LI REPORT TO FIFTH ANHWEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

NK201310Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 QMT 18 Jan 78 HK

[Text of Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee work report delivered by Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at the first session of the Fifth Anhwei Provincial People's Congress on 9 January--read by announcer; a short summary of this report was published in the 12 January DAILY REPORT, page G.1]

[Summary] This congress is being held amid an excellent situation at home and abroad. The ship of the Chinese revolution is advancing along the track of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and our country is all bright. The guiding ideology of this congress is to raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, expose and criticize the gang of four, unfold movements to learn from Tachang and Tachai, mobilize all positive factors to develop the province's economy at high speed and make our proper contributions to building China into a powerful modern socialist state. I will not deliver the work report on behalf of the provincial Revolutionary Committee.

1. The counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their Anhwei agent in conspiring to usurp party and state power. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution we won the great victories in the party's 9th, 10th and 11th line struggles and smashed the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and the gang of four. The cadres and masses of Anhwei underwent severe tests and steeling in the fierce struggles between two lines.

The gang of four directly meddled in Anhwei. Their agent and black ace generals actively went over to the gang of four and pushed through their line and political program, committing extremely serious crimes. After the 10th CCP Congress, the gang of four regarded Anhwei as a rear area of Shanghai. Wang Hung-wen twice told his follower in Shanghai: "Anhwei is particularly important for Shanghai. The left and right wings of Shanghai are not good; Anhwei is very important, so we must do more work on this and build up relations well." The gang of four's Anhwei agent and black ace generals erroneously estimated the situation, relied on the gang of four and used every chance to express loyalty to them and sell themselves to them. From 1973 onward, the gang of four's Anhwei agent and his confidants sent letters of loyalty and materials to Wang Hung-wen and Chiang Ching-kuo as many as 11 occasions. They seized every chance to meet with the gang of four's confederates in Peking, Shanghai, Liaoning and elsewhere.

In December 1975 the gang of four dished up their sinister article "The Orientation of the Education Revolution May Not Be Tampered With" and stepped up their pace of usurping power. Their agent in Anhwei immediately sprang into action and held all kinds of meetings to force the whole province to implement this article. In the name of the provincial CCP Committee, he sent a telegram to the central authorities which, under the pretext on "reporting on the situation", actually expressed loyalty to the gang of four's conspiracies. The gang of four then praised Anhwei as "having a clear-out attitude". The Anhwei agent declared on hearing this: "It is indeed necessary to have a clear-out attitude on major questions of right and wrong."

In February 1976 this person went to attend a meeting in Peking. Wang Hung-wen had secret talks with him there, saying: "Work in Anhwei is being done pretty well; you just keep on like this." In March of the same year they exchanged experiences with the gang's Shanghai confederates in going their own way and plotted to seize power at the Fengpu railway subbureau and other units.



Ma Tien-shui and other confederates of the gang of four in Anhwei not only gave to the Anhwei agent black materials attacking and framing leading comrades of the central authorities and the State Council, but also told him about Chang Chun-Chiao's counter-revolutionary strategy and plan for pushing through the counterrevolutionary political program. He also invited Ma Tien-shui and others to Anhwei for a "correspondence" meeting and openly declared he would fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the gang of four's Shanghai confederates.

"Around the time of Chairman Mao's serious illness and death, Chang Chun-Chiao commissioned Ma Tien-shui to send another confederate to Anhwei, along with a delegation, to carry out counterrevolutionary liaison work under the pretext of comfort activities. That Anhwei agent personally arranged reception work for them. Ma Tien-shui happily said: 'Anhwei supports us. Their viewpoint is the same as ours.' They colluded very closely."

The gang of four's Anhwei agent and black ace generals distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in particular his theories on the question of capitalist roaders in the party, going all out to peddle the stuff of the gang of four. They attacked Chairman Mao, opposed Premier Chou, belittled Chairman Hua and fabricated accusations against other leading central comrades. In particular, that agent forbade any mourning for Premier Chou. When the cadres and masses held commemoration activities for the premier around the Chingming festival in 1976, he ordered the prefectures and municipalities concerned to "track down the political background" and even mobilized the tools of dictatorship to suppress the cadres and masses. Their attacks on Vice Chairman Teng reached an unspeakable level. After the gang of four were smashed, they were filled with fear and hate.

They savagely persecuted the revolutionary cadres and masses and incited the dragging out of capitalist roaders and democrats at all levels on all fronts. They shoved various hats onto people and branded a large number of revolutionary cadres "capitalist roaders." Some veteran cadres were persecuted to death.

The gang of four's Anhwei agent and black ace generals pushed through a counterrevolutionary revisionist organizational line, absurdly preached "chicks should lead hens" and shouted that "the leadership groups at all levels must be built into strong fortresses struggling against the capitalist roaders." They vigorously roped in confederates, inserted confidants and rigged up a bourgeois factional network. They handed out party cards and official posts to those who followed them, were good at creating uproars and wrote brief reports to them, and recruited into the party all kinds of bad elements, even promoting them to important posts. These people became their nails and hatchetmen in various units, and usurped the leadership of some units and places.

They seriously sabotaged the province's economy, confused people's thinking and damaged people's socialist activism. As a result the province's national economy stagnated and even declined. The people's living standards were seriously affected. In the past few years, grain production in the province has failed to improve, while output of many industrial crops has fallen. In industry, they arbitrarily sabotaged rules and regulations, caused chaos in management, and created a situation resulting in high production costs, poor quality, low labor productivity, reduced profits and increased losses. Their sabotage caused an awful mess at key state enterprises at Tungling and Maanshan. They went all out to sabotage science and technology, culture and education.



They frenziedly opposed and disturbed the army and organized a second armed force. "Back in September 1974 the gang of four's Anhwei agent colluded with Ma Tien-shui and actively supported that agent of the gang of four in Nanking Military Region to go all out to oppose revolutionary leading cadres of the military region. The gang of four dispatched a backbone element to Anhwei Military District to carry out conspiratorial activities of opposing, disturbing and usurping the army. In 1975 Wang Hung-wen instructed his black ace general in Anhwei to carry out more liaison with that backbone element. In July 1976, after working out strategy, they fiercely operated on Anhwei Military District, claiming slanderously that the Standing Committee of the CCP Committee of the military district had formed a force stubbornly carrying out the erroneous line, and that this had been going on for 10 years. They shouted: 'We must drag out the capitalist roaders in the army.' They dealt blows at responsible comrades of the provincial military district who persisted in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and attempted in vain to blacken the provincial military district politically, confuse it ideologically and topple it organizationally, so as to reach their criminal aim of usurping the army and seizing power.

"They went all out to usurp the power of command over the militia and sent a black ace general to Shanghai to study the gang of four's experiences in organizing a second armed force. After that they held four symposia on 'learning Shanghai's experiences in militia building' and frenziedly shouted 'one's attitude toward Shanghai's experiences is precisely one's attitude toward the newborn; we must have a firm and clear-cut stand. In July 1976, behind the back of the provincial military district CCP Committee, the gang of four's Anhwei agent adopted the method of sudden attack and announced the establishment of a militia work leadership group of the provincial CCP Committee and a provincial militia command, with himself as head of the group and general commander, and a black ace general as deputy head of the group and first deputy general commander. Thus he usurped the power of command of the province's militia. He attempted in vain to use the militia for his usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism. No wonder Ma Tien-shui, the gang of four's Shanghai confederate, said: 'Anhwei learns in a genuine, not a sham way. Its achievements in learning are outstanding. This constitutes support for us.'"

The gang of four's Anhwei agent and his black ace general in the provincial Public Security Bureau openly counteracted Chairman Mao's teaching on dividing one into two in public security work, and Premier Chou's instructions, and pushed through the gang of four's sinister goods of negating two things and smashing one. Some 86 percent of the more than 300 members of the leadership groups of public security and judiciary organs at and above county level in the province were dismissed and replaced. They savagely persecuted public security cadres and policemen and attempted in vain to seize power in the public security organs at all levels. With ulterior motives, they asked: "The bourgeoisie is in the party, what should the public security organs do?" They wanted public security organs throughout the province to discuss this and take action.

They regarded individuals as above the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, suppressed dissenting opinions and seriously sabotaged the party's democratic centralism. They looked for people to write sinister articles for the positions of public opinion controlled by the gang of four, in order to sing their own praises. They sent in false reports on production and did not care whether the masses lived or died, while living in a most extravagant fashion themselves. All kinds of unhealthy tendencies flourished under their influence.

After the gang of four were smashed, their Anhwei agent did everything possible to clamp down the lid, suppress the masses and protect himself. When the cadres and masses hailed the smashing of the gang of four, he slanderously said: "Three kinds of people are happy; those who did not like the Great Cultural Revolution, those who are capitalist roaders, and landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and rightists." When the masses demanded that the gang of four be exposed and criticized in connection with the reality of Anhwei, he said: "This is a new trend in the class struggle." He did everything possible to prevent it and to sabotage investigation work. The cadres and masses resisted and struggled against this and adopted various means to report the situation to the central authorities.

"Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee were extremely concerned for the people of Anhwei. When the problems of Pengpu Railway Subbureau and Maanshan Iron and Steel Company were dealt with at the national railway and metallurgical conferences last year, they constantly pointed out the serious problems of Anhwei. The gang of four's agent took an extremely malicious attitude toward the criticism of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, stubbornly counteracted the instructions of the leading central comrades and continued to clamp down the lid for as long as 8 months."

2. Initial successes have been gained in grasping the key link in running Anhwei well. In June 1977 Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions on solving the problem of leadership of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and lifted the lid off the class struggle in the province. The provincial CCP Committee and party committees at all levels immediately held meetings to convey and implement them, and the army and people throughout the province were in high spirits. The province rapidly launched a struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their Anhwei agent.

"In accordance with the central instructions, we fervently bade farewell to PLA cadres supporting the left in the localities and strengthened the unity of the army and government and army and people. After that, the provincial CCP Committee held a conference of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, the 13th and 14th enlarged plenums of the third provincial CCP Committee, a conference on investigation work, and a rural work conference and so on. We seriously conveyed and implemented the spirit of the 11th CCP Congress and the series of central instructions and ceaselessly carried forward the movement in depth in a planned and measured way."

We have now achieved Chairman Hua's great call to gain initial success in 1 year in grasping the key link in running the country well. The situation in the province has developed very fast and well. We have won major victories in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their Anhwei agent. In the past 6 months and more, we have given free rein to the masses to fight a people's war against them. The masses have fully seen their counterrevolutionary features. Rectification work is proceeding on all fronts. We have scored great success in investigation work. The bourgeois factional network has been dealt stunning blows and is collapsing. In this work we have seriously implemented the party's policies and the three criteria laid down by Chairman Hua in his political report at the 11th CCP Congress.

We have readjusted a number of leadership groups and strengthened the leadership at all levels. "We first adopted organizational measures with regard to those areas and units closely controlled by the gang of four's Anhwei agent and black ace generals, and readjusted and strengthened the leadership groups there. Most of the leadership groups of the prefectures, municipalities and institutes of higher education have been readjusted. The leadership groups of a number of provincial organs and counties have also been readjusted and strengthened.



"We have resolutely purged bad people who wormed their way into the leadership groups at all levels. We have transferred from leadership posts people who persisted in their errors, clamped down the lid and became stumbling blocks to the movement.

"In rectification work we have persisted in the party's cadre policy. With regard to comrades who have made mistakes, even serious ones, by means of the three great publicities, meetings for making a clean breast of problems and so on, we have helped them to examine their errors, make a clean breast of their problems, enhance their awareness and change their stand, so that they can put down their burdens and advance lightly armed. As for those cadres who were dealt blows and squeezed out by the gang of four's agents, who have had no work or else unsuitable work assigned them for a long time, we have reassigned them to suitable work. In all units which have been readjusted, the leadership has been strengthened, old cadres have been reinvigorated and new cadres have been enhanced and improved. The socialist activism of the cadres has been greatly mobilized. Following the deepening of the movement, the work of readjusting and strengthening the leadership groups at all levels is still continuing."

The movements to learn from Taching and Tachai have developed in depth and a new leap forward in the national economy is appearing. Last year the province overfulfilled its quota for industrial output. Output in the second half of the year was 13.3 percent over the first half, and 9.8 percent ahead at the corresponding period of 1976. The province fulfilled or overfulfilled production quotas for the majority of its chief products, with big increases recorded in coal, iron, steel, electric power, chemical fertilizer, cement, copper, cotton yarn and tractors. Pengpu Railway Subbureau overfulfilled its transport quotas a month ahead of schedule. Coal output of Huaipai Mining Bureau was 11.1 percent up on 1976.

"In agriculture, the province overcame serious natural disasters and achieved a fairly good harvest. The late autumn harvest was better than in 1976, making up for some of the summer and early autumn crop losses." Autumn-sown crops are growing well. At present over 7 million people are engaged in farmland capital construction. The province overfulfilled last year's financial revenue quota. Market supplies have improved somewhat.

Initial rectification has been carried out in science and technology and culture and education, which were seriously sabotaged by the gang of four. We have worked out long and short-term plans for developing science and technology. A lively situation is appearing in education, and also in literature and art.

We have dealt blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies, and order in society is stable. Public security and judiciary personnel have criticized the crimes of the gang of four, initially readjusted and strengthened their leadership groups and seized back that portion of power which had been usurped by that agent of the gang of four and his confidants. "Various places have also held public trials of a handful of active counter-revolutionaries who sabotaged the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, and criminals who seriously sabotaged order in society, making the enemy crestfallen and the people happy. This has greatly strengthened the socialist legal system and stimulated the activism of the masses for the struggle against the enemy and for upholding order in society. Supervision of the revolutionary masses over landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements has been strengthened, and they have dared to take action against bad people and deeds and behavior which violates law and discipline. As a result of straightening out and strengthening security in society and on the railways and traffic control in the towns, order in society has shown a notable improvement."



We have settled accounts for the crimes of the gang of four and their Anhwei agent in sabotaging the building of the army and militia. Commanders and fighters of Anhwei Military District and the militia throughout the province have exposed and criticized their crimes and carried out education in ideology and political line, centered on the "10 shoulds and shouldn'ts," and revived and carried forward the glorious traditions of PLA and militia work. They have extensively unfolded the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and taken part in socialist construction. Training for preparedness against war has been further stepped up.

The party's fine traditions and work style are gradually being revived and carried forward. Party organizations have criticized the crimes of the gang of four and various bad work styles and implemented the provincial CCP Committee's regulations on not welcoming or sending off leading cadres going down to the basic levels and not inviting them to dinner or presenting them gifts, as well as its five-point regulation strictly prohibiting holding banquets and presenting gifts. Leaders at all levels have gone down to basic levels to investigate and study and paid attention to handling the masses' letters and visits.

A fine situation is thus emerging on all fronts. "However, we must realize that the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their Anhwei agent caused extremely serious losses in the province. Their pernicious influence has not yet been washed away. In some places they are still interfering. The development of the movement is extremely uneven. The bourgeois factional network which they organized has not yet been completely smashed. The tasks of investigation work remain very heavy. In some places and units the leadership problem has not yet been completely solved. Capitalist trends are rather serious in some places. Unhealthy work styles have not yet been completely corrected. The party's policies have not yet been fully implemented. We must by no means underestimate these issues. In order to completely solve these problems, we must still go through arduous struggles. In particular, since after the smashing of the gang of four their Anhwei agent clamped down the lid for 8 months, the disaster in the province is heavy and there are many problems. The movement started late and the resistance to it was great, with the result that revolution and construction fell behind. We must go all out to catch up."

Of course these are difficulties on our road of advance. So long as we persist in struggle and persist in Chairman Mao's line, we can overcome all the difficulties and make a success of work in Anhwei.

3. The future targets to strive for and the work tasks. Anhwei, crossed by the Yangtze and Huai rivers, is rich in minerals and other resources and is an important base for producing grain, coal, iron, steel and nonferrous metals. The terrain is varied, the soil fertile, the climate temperate, the rainfall abundant. It is suited to the development of grain, cotton and oil crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishing. Its agricultural production potentials are very great. It possesses many minerals and is particularly rich in coal and iron ore. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou came to visit Anhwei during the great leap forward in 1958. Chairman Hua pointed out that the Huainan and Huaipai coalmines in the province occupied an important strategic position, and personally made the policy decision to go all out to exploit them.

In the past, due to interference and sabotage by the erroneous line, the national economy developed slowly in the province and the rich natural resources were not fully exploited. We must now go all out, establish heroic ambitions and bring about high-speed development of all construction in the province. Our aim is to grasp the key link in running Anhwei well, achieve great success in 3 years, great progress in 8 years, and all-round modernization in 23 years.

"By 1980 we should bring about a comparatively big development in all undertakings in the province, so as to lay a firm foundation for a still greater leap forward in the province's national economy during the sixth 5-year plan. By 1985 we should have initially built the province into a socialist industrial and agricultural province with a high and stable-yield agricultural foundation, comprehensive development of coal, electric power, steel and chemicals, comparatively harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and a comparatively complete system of industries for supporting agriculture and meeting the demands of preparedness against war. By the end of the century we should have achieved all-round modernization of the province's agriculture, industry, and science and technology."

The key to fulfilling the 23-year long-term plan lies in the first 8 years. We must truly give priority to agriculture and fully understand the importance of developing agriculture. "The wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have designated northern Anhwei as one of the nation's commodity grain bases. This is a glorious and arduous task. We must insure its fulfillment as early as possible. While building up the northern Anhwei commodity grain base, we must go all out to speed up the development of agriculture in the whole province. By 1980 we must build one-third of the province's counties into Tachai-type counties which meet the criteria. By 1985 we must build basically all counties in the province into Tachai-type counties." We must implement the principle of taking grain as the key link as insuring all-round development, and improve the standard of scientific farming. In the Peishihhang irrigation area and Chuhsien prefecture, the potential for increasing production is rather great. We must strive to build them into the province's commodity grain bases. In the high-yielding areas along the Yangtse, we must tap potentials and strive for still higher output.

While going all out to increase grain output, we must also grasp in an all-round way grain, cotton, oil fiber crops, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous crops, making rational arrangements for industrial crops. We must achieve a big increase in cotton and oil-bearing crops. We must develop afforestation in a big way and clothe basically all the province's barren hills in green within 8 years. We must actively develop collective pig-raising and encourage the peasants to raise pigs. We must grasp the building of bases for producing subsidiary foods for the urban areas and promote mechanization in pig and chicken raising. We must make full use of the waters to develop the fishing industry. We must basically achieve mechanization by 1980 and all-round mechanization by 1985.

We must carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. We must aim at building stable and high-yielding farmland producing good yields irrespective of flood or drought and center our efforts on improving the soil and harnessing the waters. We must concentrate forces for battles of annihilation and insure the quality of work. By 1980 we should build an average of one mou of stable and high-yielding farmland producing good yields irrespective of flood or drought per head of the agricultural population. Mountainous areas account for one-third of the province's area. We must speed up construction and improve the people's production, living standards and communications there. We must vigorously develop commune and brigade enterprises and insure that they do still better at serving agricultural production and the people's daily life.

"Industry is the leading factor in the national economy. Heavy industry is the key point in construction in our country. We must give priority to developing the production of production materials.



"Only by speeding up the development of basic industries, while doing a good job of light industry, can we provide advanced technology and equipment and ample raw materials for agriculture, light industry and the national defense industry, and bring into full play the role of industry as the leading factor. In accordance with conditions in our province, we must make full use of the rich resources of Hainan and Huaipai and build up a comprehensive industrial base with the emphasis on coal, electric power, iron and steel and the chemical industry, and, with construction of the Huainan-Huaipai industrial base as the key point, lead forward a great development of industry throughout the province. By 1980 we demand that one-third of the province's enterprises be built into Taching-type enterprises which meet the criteria. By 1985 we should build basically every enterprise into a Taching-type enterprise. Within 8 years we should possess complete basic and processing industries and form a system of industries supporting agriculture which have comprehensive production capability and are comparatively complete, promoting the harmonious development of the entire national economy."

In coal production, we must go all out to organize well the battles for coal at Huainan and Huaipai, and also develop production at small mines. In iron and steel, we must concentrate on developing the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company. Locally, we should also develop the Hofei Iron and Steel Company and improve small iron and steel enterprises. We must develop the nonferrous metal industries such as copper and aluminium, with emphasis on speeding up the Tungling nonferrous metals base. We must make every effort to speed up electric power construction. Apart from building and expanding the thermal power stations, all places must make full use of water resources to develop small hydroelectricity stations and fundamentally transform the situation of tight power supplies in the province, and also provide more power to support the east China grid. By 1980 use of electricity should be universal in the rural areas of the province.

In chemicals, we should concentrate on developing chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, chemical fibers, plastics, and chemical raw materials. After rapidly reaching its production capacity, the Anching petrochemical plant should go in for comprehensive use and produce more chemical products. We should also bring about a big development in the machine-building, electronics and national defense industries.

We must put light industry in its proper place and promote its output as rapidly as possible. We must develop production of textiles, chemical fibers, silk, paper, earthenware, leather, foodstuffs, cigarettes, wines and metalware. Within 8 years the province should be more than self-sufficient in main products for daily use, basically meeting the needs of markets, foreign trade and the people's daily life. We must also strive for quality and variety. We should also further develop the province's traditional products and handicrafts.

We must speed up the development of transport, posts and telecommunications. By 1985 we must build up transport and posts and telecommunications networks which meet the needs of the development of the economy and of preparedness against war. We should gradually build and improve some main railway lines and form a railway network with Hofei as the hub. We must standardize and improve main roads and develop waterway transport and civil aviation.

In capital construction we must carry out revolution in design and raise the level of mechanization in construction work. The building materials industry in the province is far from meeting requirements and must be vigorously developed.



"We must strengthen management in capital construction. No unit is allowed to build projects not covered by the plan. The erection of buildings and halls is strictly prohibited. The work of all industrial and communications departments must be shifted onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation. We must step up the development of industries which directly serve agriculture and boost the production of support-agriculture products. We must step up output of farm machine parts. At present we must in particular improve the quality of farm machinery and reduce production costs. "In the future, farm machinery products which fail to meet quality demands may not leave the factory." Industrial departments must help peasants master the use and maintenance of machinery.

We must go all out to develop the province's science and technology. We should lay the foundation in 3 years, achieve great development in 8 years, and bring about the modernization of science and technology in 23 years. By 1989 we should carry out the work of straightening out and building scientific research organs, strengthen the science and technology force, unfold mass scientific experiments and improve the rural scientific experience network and mass science and technology organizations in industry. By 1985 we should build a province-wide science and technology research system which is rationally arranged and a strong and effective science and technology force. We must concentrate forces to make breakthroughs in some important key areas and fulfill the 18-point research tasks outlined in the draft for the long-term Anhwei science and technology development plan.

We must carry out in depth the education revolution and make big efforts to development all categories and grades of education. "We must in a planned way revive and build a number of institutes of higher education. We must attach particular importance to strengthening ideological education for youths and juveniles, beginning from secondary and primary school, and do well at laying the foundation for their acquisition of scientific and cultural knowledge. We must rectify and build well school leadership groups and strive to improve the standard of teachers and conditions for and quality of teaching. By 1985 we must introduce universal senior middle school education in the towns and junior middle education in the rural areas." We must persist in the correct orientation of sending educated young people down to the countryside.

In culture and the arts, we must persist in the principle of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and go all out to develop socialist novels, the theater, the arts, poetry, songs, music and dancing, and also revive and develop the traditional dramas and arts which were sabotaged by the gang of four and their Anhwei agent. We must revive and strengthen the activities of the Federation of Literature and Art and further enliven cultural life in the towns and countryside. Newspapers, broadcasting and publishing must all suit the development of the national economy. We must give full play to the role of public opinion in the three great revolutionary struggles. We must vigorously popularize telephone education [as heard] and develop broadcasting and television. By 1985 the great majority of places should receive broadcasts and television well.

We must vigorously develop medical and public health work, improve the quality of treatment, do a good job of combining Chinese and Western methods, and unfold the patriotic sanitation movement. Within 8 years all communes and brigades should introduce the cooperative medical system, and we must also develop medical and public health organs in the prefectures and counties. We must gradually wipe out local diseases which seriously harm the people's health. We must basically eliminate schistosomiasis by 1985.

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"We must continue to do a good job of birth control work and advocate late marriage. We demand that by 1985 the province's rate of population increase must fall below 8 per thousand." We must unfold mass physical culture activities, strengthen the people's physical well-being and constantly improve standards.

Commerce staff and workers must apply the spirit of Taching and Tachai to run socialist commerce well. We must implement the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies and provide all-out support for production. We must further consolidate and expand socialist markets and gradually build up a socialist commerce network covering towns and villages. On the basis of developing production, we must actively procure grain and other agricultural and sideline products, dispatch industrial goods to rural areas, and strive for a notable improvement in supplying commodities to urban and rural areas. We must actively develop foreign trade. Within 8 years we must achieve a big increase in financial revenue. We must develop urban and rural savings, improve fiscal management and strictly observe discipline.

"Since liberation, urban construction has developed to a certain extent in Anhwei. However, we lack plans. Management is rather poor and there are many problems. The work is far from meeting the needs of socialist construction. Following the development of construction, we must strengthen urban planning, make rational arrangements and regulate well the bone and flesh relationship between industrial construction and the construction of facilities for the daily life of workers. We must strive to speed up the building of urban government projects, posts and telecommunications, public transport, housing for workers and other service installations for people's daily life. By 1985 Hofei, Maanshan and other municipalities must be built into new-style socialist towns suited to all construction undertakings, with comparatively advanced facilities and equipment, with wide roads and pleasant environment. The Huainan and Huaipai mining areas must, in accordance with the experiences of Taching oilfield, be built into new-style mining areas combining industry and agriculture and town and countryside.

"In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching 'it is not good that towns should be too big,' we must control the scale of towns and actively improve old towns. We should build some more medium-sized and small towns. This will be beneficial for gradually reducing the three big discrepancies."

We must do a good job of environmental protection in the towns. Plans for building, expanding and modifying enterprises will not be approved unless they include facilities for harnessing the "three wastes." We must set a time limit for improving existing enterprises which cause great pollution. By 1980 the province should have pollution under control, and basically eliminate it by 1985.

We must start right now on the grand plan for building up our province. Construction this year must advance in big strides and we must achieve a new leap forward. Grain production should increase by 7.8 percent over that of a normal year. Big increases should be recorded in industrial crops and also in pigs. At present, we must do a good job of tending summer-harvested crops. Industrial production should also develop rapidly this year. Total value of output should increase by 12.5 percent over last year. We must in particular grasp the work of increasing production and practicing economy in fuel, electric power, transport and the raw materials industries. We must improve the poor quality of main roads between the Yangtze and Huai rivers. In capital construction, there are many projects to be built this year and the task is heavy. We must insure key projects--in particular organize joint battles to build up the Huainan and Huaipai coal bases--and fulfill the key capital construction tasks for supporting agriculture and for science, technology and education. The province's financial revenue should increase in step with the increase in production. Financial departments should set a time limit for making enterprises which are running at a loss transform their situation and make profits.



4. Closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and struggle to implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress. We must raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua and advance victoriously.

We must persist in the party's basic line and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. "The work of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their Anhwei agent and investigating people and events involved in the gang of four's conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power is victoriously developing in the province. However, we must clearly realize that the development of the movement is very uneven. Some places have not done it well enough, while there are even some dead corners. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, in the new year we must give free rein to the masses to continue to fight hard, advance victoriously and win new victories in this struggle.

"The third campaign in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, which is now unfolding, is a great campaign for further distinguishing between right and wrong, correcting confusion and emancipating our thinking. It is also a great campaign for winning all-round victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is of decisive significance for resolutely correcting the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory reversed by the gang of four and washing away their pernicious influence. We must further mobilize cadres and masses to resolutely fight well this campaign."

We must organize cadres and masses to read and study, completely master the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, grasp the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, tear off their "leftist" camouflage and expose the ultrarightist essence of their line and its expressions in all aspects. "In close connection with the situation in the province, we must clear away all interference, and expose and criticize the reactionary fallacies and crimes of the gang of four and their agent and black ace generals in Anhwei. We must carry out exposure and criticism in depth in connection with reality in the various departments and units.

"In the rural areas we must combine the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the movement to learn from Tachai, and carry out education in the party's basic line in connection with the reality of the class struggle. We must unfold 'criticizing one thing and hitting at two.' That is, exposing and criticizing the gang of four and hitting at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of capitalist forces."

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must rectify the party, work styles and leadership groups at all levels. We must continue to carry out revolution in the superstructure and promote all work.

We must continue to do a good job of investigation work and deal with the cases according to regulations. We must continue to implement the policy lines laid down by the 11th CCP Congress, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. "We should not push out those who, after education, can be pulled over to our side. We must win over all who can be won over. We must deal resolute blows at the gang of four and their handful of followers whose crimes are serious and who refuse to repent. We must strengthen leadership over units which were seriously interfered with by the gang of four. As to those few units where the lid is clamped down and the masses are suppressed, we must adopt resolute measures to solve the problems there."



The leadership at all levels must attach importance to the movement, be resolute in action and effective in their methods. It is necessary to study the principles, policies and instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, check up on the progress of the movement in the light of them, trust and rely on the masses, and discover and solve problems in good time.

We must persist in the general line for socialist construction and organize a new leap forward in the national economy. We must go all out to speed up the development of the national economy. This is all the more urgent in our province, whose economy was seriously sabotaged by the gang of four's Anhwei agent. We must therefore unfold in a big way the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. Around the time of the spring festival, the province, prefectures and municipalities must seriously check up on the progress of these movements in the light of the criteria for Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties. In sham typical examples, we must launch the masses to lift the lid, discover problems and turn them onto the correct track. All sectors must unfold socialist labor emulation and periodically assess progressive producers and workers.

All fronts must seriously implement the socialist distribution principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." "We must persist in combining putting politics in command with material encouragement and regard spiritual encouragement as the main task and material encouragement as secondary. The idea of treating everyone as equal no matter how much or how little work they have done or how well or how badly they have done it is not beneficial for mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses and cannot improve labor productivity.

"The provincial CCP Committee's draft for trial operation of regulations on several current problems in the rural economic policies has implemented the party's rural economic policies. It has laid down clear regulations on various questions such as making a success of management on the communes actively developing great socialist agriculture in a planned way, reducing the burden of the production teams and the peasants, successfully carrying out distribution, taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual in grain distribution, and allowing and encouraging peasants to pursue proper domestic sideline occupations. All places must seriously implement this.

"We must apply the party's policies to mobilize the socialist activism of the masses. We must concentrate on grasping the year-end distribution and truly make good the distribution, so that the peasants can increase income from the increase in production and improve their living standards somewhat.

"In order to speed up socialist construction we must also seriously straighten out enterprises, communes and brigades. In the same way as we carried out the 'four clean-ups' in the past, we must strengthen leadership, make all-round plans and grasp work in batches. In this work we must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and concentrate on rectifying leadership groups at all levels. Rural communes and brigades should further strengthen management, truly succeed in increasing income from increased production, and consolidate and develop the collective economy.

"Factories and mines must vigorously strengthen out and strengthen enterprise management. Like Taching, they must establish and put on a sound basis the various rules, regulations and systems centered on the system of post responsibility, bringing about a big improvement in management standards and transforming their situation. It is necessary to establish from top to bottom a strict responsibility system, insure that someone is responsible for everything and that everyone has specific responsibilities, and eliminate the phenomenon of nobody being responsible."

All enterprises must do a good job of tapping potentials and carrying out technical innovation and transformation and give full play to their existing capacity. We must get a good grasp of improving product quality, reducing production costs and increasing profits, fulfill all eight economic and technical indexes and rapidly reach and surpass previous production records in various enterprises.

"While straightening out basic levels, we must improve the level of management of the whole of industry. We must strengthen our concept of the overall situation, strengthen unified planning, strictly observe fiscal discipline, and change certain unhealthy situations in the national economy. Thus our province's national economy can develop at high speed in a planned and proportioned way."

We must strengthen the building of political power and improve leadership style. We must follow the mass line. This is a fundamental content of strengthening the building of political power and rectifying the leadership groups of revolutionary committees at all levels. We must firmly establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, always thinking of their interests and needs. Revolutionary committees must elect as members people whose party spirit is strong and work style good, those who enjoy prestige among the masses. "We must resolutely purge people whose notion is that 'those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials,' beaters, wreckers and looters, and other bad elements."

New and old cadres should learn from each other and unite for battle. We must build revolutionary committees into revolutionized leadership groups which implement Chairman Mao's line and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and which keep in close touch with the masses. It is necessary to streamline organs and regularly go down to basic levels to investigate and study. We must attach importance to handling letters and visits from the masses. We must be honest people, speaking and acting honestly. Provincial, prefectural and county organs must all practice the "three-three system." Cadres must persist in taking part in labor.

The leadership at all levels must set examples in opposing extravagance and waste and special privileges and resolutely correct all unhealthy trends. "Big eating and drinking is a rotten bourgeois style, and to spend public funds on giving banquets and presenting gifts in disguised corruption. We must resolutely prohibit this." We must share weal and woe with the masses and always maintain the revolutionary color of the people's political power organs.

"One of the important functions of the state political power is to suppress class enemies and protect the people's interests. Hence, we must strengthen the people's state apparatus and the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must deal steady, accurate and hard blows, with emphasis on accuracy, at those active counterrevolutionaries who maliciously attack the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and sabotage the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and production and construction, and at thieves, blackmailers, murderers, arsonists, gang of thugs, people who beat, smash and loot, and criminal elements who seriously sabotage order in society.

"We must further rectify security and order in towns and the countryside. We must put the socialist legal system on a sound basis and resolutely struggle against all behavior violating laws and discipline. We must strengthen the building of public security and judiciary ranks and do a still better job of public security and judiciary work. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings to heighten vigilance and defend the motherland and be ready to fight, we must support PLA units in Anhwei in further unfolding the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, in their revolutionization and modernization, and in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. We must also make a success of people's anti-air defense work and military industrial production."



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The leadership at all levels must further implement well the party's various policies such as those on cadres and intellectuals, and develop the united front. We must unite all who can be united and mobilize all positive factors to serve the great socialist cause.

Let us raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the great leader Chairman Hua, unite, struggle hard, build Anhwei into a progressive socialist industrial and agricultural province as fast as possible and strive to achieve the four modernizations in China.

#### TIEH YING SPEAKS AT CHEKIANG THEORY DISCUSSION MEETING

OW230623Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] In order to implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on stepping up the study of theory, the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held a succession of discussions on the study of theory and listened to the comprehensive views of theoretical workers. The meetings discussed problems concerning the exposure and criticism of the gang of four on the theoretical subjects of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and problems concerning building the party ideologically and theoretically. During the past year and more since the gang of four were smashed, the provincial party committee has restored and improved propaganda departments at the provincial, prefectural and county levels and readjusted and strengthened the leading bodies of the propaganda departments. It has also stepped up the rotational training of cadres at party schools and 7 May cadre schools at various levels and the teaching of Marxism-Leninism in various colleges and universities.

Following two earlier discussions, the provincial party committee held a mobilization meeting on 17 January on stepping up the study of theory. Those who attended the meeting included responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the Chekiang Military District; responsible persons of the Hangchow Municipal CCP Committee and various provincial departments, commissions, offices, bureaus and various colleges; and some social scientists from Chekiang Province and Hangchow Municipality. At the meeting Comrade Tieh Ying made a speech on stepping up the study of theory, emphasizing the following things:

1. To step up the study of theory is the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's behest and an important component of our implementation of the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link and bringing about great order across the land.
2. We should thoroughly settle accounts with the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the study of theory and persecuting theoretical workers, distinguish between right and wrong, set right those things confused and emancipate our minds.
3. Our main task on the theoretical front is to seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and contribute to fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well.
4. We should rectify and strengthen the contingent of theorists and create necessary conditions for the study of theory.

Comrade Chen Wei-ta, secretary of the provincial party committee, also spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: To build the party we must first do so ideologically and theoretically. For a long time the gang of four wantonly distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and caused tremendous ideological and theoretical confusion. During the third campaign we should thoroughly expose and criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pursued by the gang of four and its manifestations in various fields. We should criticize it on the theoretical subjects of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. We should set right all those things they turned upside down with regard to right and wrong in political line, ideology and theory. We should clarify what is confusing and emancipate our minds. This requires us to step up the study of theory, painstakingly study the fundamental theory of Marxism and comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a system.

Whether or not we can distinguish between correct and erroneous theories is a major issue which has a vital bearing on whether or not we can thoroughly distinguish between correct and erroneous lines on various fronts. This major issue also has a vital bearing on whether or not the broad masses of cadres and people can emancipate their minds from the mental shackles put on them by the gang of four. Party committees at all levels should regard building the party ideologically and theoretically as an important task and put it on a daily agenda. The top men should personally handle this. Members of party committees should take the lead in studying well. It is necessary to step up the building of a contingent of theorists and push the study of theory forward in the new year.

The 22 January CHEKIANG DAILY devotes its entire second page to publishing excerpts of the speech delivered by Comrade Tieh Ying at the 17 January meeting on the study of theory. His speech was entitled "Several Questions Concerning Stepping Up the Study of Theory."

#### BRIEFS

CHEKIANG POWER CONSERVATION--Chekiang Province scored good results in conserving electric power in 1977. For each 10,000-yuan worth of industrial output, the power consumed dropped by 9.5 percent compared with 1976. A total of 250 million kwh of electricity was conserved by the province last year, corresponding to the Hangchow Iron and Steel Plant's power consumption in 2 years. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW]

SHANGHAI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--More than 700,000 people are engaged in 28 farmland capital construction projects in the 10 counties on the outskirts of Shanghai. As of now, they have completed more than 51 million cubic meters of earthwork which is 9.4 times the average amount of earthwork completed in digging trunk canals in Shanghai every year since liberation. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW]

SHANGHAI PUBLISHING BUREAU--Since 1 January the former Shanghai People's Publishing House has been abolished; in its place, the Shanghai Publishing Bureau has been reinstated to handle publication, printing and distribution work in Shanghai. The gang of four abolished the Shanghai Publishing Bureau, Translation Department and Archives Editing Department in 1972 and replaced them with the Shanghai People's Publishing House under their control. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW]



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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HONAN CONFERENCE URGES 'MORE PAY FOR MORE WORK'

OW240823Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0214 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed report: "The Principle of 'To Each According to his Work' Cannot Be Negated"--on a forum on the question of fixed quota management held by delegates to the Honan provincial learn-from-Tachai conference--date not given]

[Summary] Chengchow, 21 January 1978--A number of delegates to the recently held Honan provincial conference to learn from Tachai in agriculture held a forum to discuss the question: Are the rural people's commune's management of fixed quotas and the principle of "to each according to his work" revisionist practices? Should the management system of fixed quotas be adhered to?

"1. Delegates of Hsingsiang, Hsiyang, Kaifeng, Loyang and Chumation prefectures attending the forum delivered enthusiastic speeches. They said that 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work' is a socialist principle expounded by Marx and Chairman Mao in their works, but the 'gang of four,' who were sham leftists and genuine rightists, presented themselves as 'leftists' and made a big hue and cry about egalitarianism in distribution. They did all they could to slander and negate the socialist principle of distribution 'to each according to his work' and vilified it as a capitalist principle of distribution. Egalitarianism is a reactionary petty bourgeois idea that has nothing in common with Marxism. To advocate egalitarianism as regards the question of socialist distribution and clamor for equal payment for good or bad work is to sabotage production and socialism."

A fixed production quota imposes a qualitative and quantitative demand on labor. It is a gauge with which to judge the quantity and quality of labor expended and to implement the principle of "to each according to his work," which means more pay for more work. The "gang of four" vilified the fixing of production quotas as "Liu Shao-chi's revisionist trash" and "putting work points in command, practicing material incentives," asserting that it represented "capitalist restoration."

The delegates indignantly said that the principle of "to each according to his work" practiced in the collective economy is in the interest of every commune member. Disregarding the fate of the working people, the "gang of four" disrupted the party's rural economic policy and the people's commune management by forbidding anyone to implement the party's principle of "to each according to his work."

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, we must now set to rights the wrongs that were turned upside down, reverse the verdict on 'to each according to his work,' reverse the verdict on the fixed quota management system, and boldly and straightforwardly do a good job in fixed labor quota management."

2. Referring to their own personal experience, the comrades taking part in the forum refuted the "gang of four's" various fallacies negating the principle of "to each according to his work" and attacking the fixed labor quota management system. The slanderous labels slapped on this management system by the "gang of four" must be removed, they declared.

"It was also pointed out at the forum that the fixing of quotas should be rational and scholasticism must be avoided. While we should not use irrationally high workpoints to stimulate so-called 'enthusiasm,' the practice of assigning fixed quotas cannot be branded as 'putting workpoints in command.'"

"Will the practice of fixed quota management lead to a new polarization among the peasants in the rural areas? The forum participants said that payment based on the principle 'to each according to his work'--more pay for more work--has nothing to do with the question of the existence of the exploiter and the exploited. How can this practice lead to a polarization among the peasants? Some 'upstarts' and 'new financial lords' who have emerged in today's rural areas have invariably engaged in speculation, corruption and theft. They do not work themselves but live off the labor of others by committing embezzlement and undermining the socialist foundation. They were the bourgeois elements once protected by the 'gang of four,' or were the ringleaders of the 'gang of four's' bourgeois factional setup, or both. They are all people who have benefitted from unearned incomes. They have nothing to do with the principle of 'to each according to his work.' The road to common prosperity for hundreds of millions of peasants is to adhere to the principle of 'to each according to his work,' mobilize the commune members' enthusiasm and develop production of the socialist agriculture."

Chen Chi-sheng, secretary of Taying brigade of Taying commune in Shanhsien County, cited specific facts to refute the fallacy that practicing the system of distribution to each according to his work will inevitably result in polarization. He said: Chairman Mao called on us to advance from the mutual aid and cooperation system to the people's communes in an organized way and along the path to prosperity that will benefit all. But the people's communes must rely on all their members to develop a collective economy. Only in this way can they constantly improve their livelihood. Practicing equalitarianism is not a solution to the problems of households beset with difficulties. For example, in the past, my brigade's average per-mou grain yield was only slightly over 400 catties. At that time, collective income was rather small; the going was tough for all individual commune members, including those with families. During the past several years, as a result of our persistent efforts to uphold the principle of distribution to each according to his work and to enforce the fixed labor quota system, our commune members have worked harder than ever to rapidly increase production. With the increase in per-mou grain yield to more than 900 catties, the collective economy has become stronger and the income of individual commune members has risen to a new high. As the water swells, the boat rises. Everyone will benefit from this prosperity. How could anyone say that practicing the fixed labor quota system will result in polarization?

"3. During the forum, many comrades cited numerous facts to prove that the enforcement of the fixed labor quota management system combined with efforts to put politics in command is an effective measure for stimulating the enthusiasm of the masses for work and for accelerating socialist construction in the countryside.

"Is it advisable to replace the fixed labor quota management system with equalitarianism? The representatives of Hsinhsiang Prefecture replied: No. They said: We have already suffered too much from the practice of egalitarianism in the past. Under that old system, everyone who reported for duty each day was given the same amount of workpoints in compensation. There was no difference between those who made greater contributions and those who made lesser ones and between those who did a good job and those who did a poor job. Worse yet was the case in which the people who worked long hours were not compensated. In those days, commune members asked, since everyone is indiscriminately allocated the same amount of food, does it make any sense to work long hours under this system? Many workers who reported for duty each day felt no need to work hard. As a result, their work efficiency was low, the quality of their work was poor, and consequently large amounts of labor were wasted.



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"Following the 1970 northern regional agricultural conference, most communes and brigades in Hsinhsiang Prefecture restored the fixed labor quota management system." Any farmwork performed under this system was adequately compensated if it met the strict requirements for quantity and quality and was completed in a fixed time. This system has been carried out to the cadres' satisfaction and with the support of the masses. This is the reason why commune members in Hsinhsiang Prefecture persisted in pursuing this system despite the threat of the "gang of four" to bring charges against them. Responsible comrades of the Huihsien County CCP Committee said that this fixed labor quota system was reasonable. Since it was put into effect by the county, the efficiency of farmland capital construction has increased by 100 percent, the time required to do a job has been cut in half and the quality of work is of the required level. For example, the more than 80-cubic-meter-capacity Shihmen reservoir project was completed in 18 months instead of the planned 3 years and met the established standards. In this connection, comrades of the Chihsien County party committee said: Recently, more than 150,000 civilian workers in Chihsien County were mobilized to harness the Huichi River. The project required more than 9 millions cubic meters of earth and stonework. The provincial Water Conservancy Department estimated it would take 4 months to complete, but it was finished in only 1 month thanks to the fixed labor quota management system.

#### HUNAN CONDUCTS GANG CRITICISM MOVEMENT

##### Provincial Meeting

HK231410Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 20 January, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to arrange current tasks. The meeting called on the province to fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Chao Chu-chi and Tung Chih-wen, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference. Wan Ta delivered important instructions. (Chang Hsien-chu), secretary of Iyang Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Lung Fu-sheng), deputy secretary of Chaling County CCP Committee, discussed their experiences.

The conference pointed out: "Since the provincial CCP Committee's work conference last November, party organizations at all levels have seriously studied the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, they have organized and unfolded the one criticism and two strikes struggle. Now there are only about 2 weeks to go until the spring festival. The province must get a tight grasp of work during this period. Do a good job of carrying out the one criticism and two strikes at the opportune time and achieve outstanding results before the busy spring farming season."

The conference stressed: "The key to doing a good job in this struggle lies in the leadership having a clear-cut understanding and great resolve. The state of affairs initially revealed in Hsiangtan, Iyang and other places shows that the interference and sabotage of the gang of four were very serious in both urban and rural areas and in all fields. In recent years, connived at, supported and commanded by the gang of four, class enemies and capitalist forces have carried out extremely frenzied assaults on the proletariat and socialism. The one criticism and two strikes struggle represents a deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We absolutely have to wage it. The leading comrades at all levels must act boldly, stand in the forefront and unswervingly unfold this struggle."

"We must realize that, among some leading cadres, by no means have all the problems of understanding and resolve to wage this struggle been solved. Some comrades cannot see the gravity of the gang of four's interference and sabotage and of the current class struggle. They busy themselves in routine work all day long. Some comrades have not yet been liberated from the gang of four's ideological shackles and dare not grasp the class struggle. Some comrades fear that unfolding this struggle will damage the activism of the basic level cadres and affect current work. Some comrades who are not too clean themselves are afraid of having to go through severe ordeals.

"Party committees at all levels must seriously analyze the state of mind of the cadres and appropriately solve existing problems. So long as leaders improve their understanding, we can unfold this struggle in a truly vigorous way."

The conference pointed out: "No matter how the movement progressed previously, all areas and units must now adopt effective measures, further give free rein to the masses, create a powerful revolutionary atmosphere and insure that the cadres and masses understand the nature and significance of this struggle, comprehend party principles and policies and actively take part in this struggle. We must stress revolutionary mass criticism. In close connection with reality, we must grasp those problems whose poison is extensive and influence deep and carry out deepgoing exposure and criticism, further distinguishing between right and wrong in line.

"We must concentrate on criticizing the crimes of the gang of four in slandering the party's basic line on education as 'pointing the spearhead downwards,' 'the big bourgeoisie criticizing the small bourgeoisie' and 'punishing the masses' and conniving at and protecting the bourgeoisie in launching assaults on the proletariat and enhance our spontaneity in carrying out the party's basic line. We must criticize the crimes of the gang of four in advocating 'kick aside the party committees to make revolution' and 'to point the spearhead upwards is the main orientation,' sabotaging the party's centralized and unified leadership and inciting anarchism and strengthen our party concept and our sense of organization and discipline. We must criticize the crimes of the gang of four as splitting the revolutionary ranks and sabotaging revolutionary unity, fundamentally eliminate the splits caused among the cadres and masses by the gang of four, which have existed for a long time, and unite to face the enemy together.

"We must criticize the crimes of the gang of four in waving the big club of the theory of productive forces, opposing grasping revolution and promoting production, sabotaging socialist construction, work hard to grasp production and develop the national economy at high speed. We must criticize the crimes of the gang of four in attacking the grasping of management work as 'a return tide of restoration' and setting up rules and regulations as 'control, restriction and suppression,' and sabotaging the socialist economic and political systems and set up and put on a sound basis strict rules and regulations and do a good job of managing the enterprises, communes and brigades. We must criticize the crimes of the gang of four in slandering 'distribution according to work' as 'material incentive,' sabotaging the socialist distribution principle for the current stage and then proceeding to sabotage socialist production, correctly implement the principle 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work,' be concerned for the masses' life and further mobilize their socialist activity."

The conference pointed out: "Most of the frenzied assaults of the class enemies and capitalist forces are instances of collusion between inside and outside and between the urban and rural areas. We must adopt the method of combining the urban and rural areas, the upper and lower levels and the inside and outside, make unified arrangements and take unified action.



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"We must carry out investigations in all places involved in the problems and track down all persons involved. Class enemies and capitalist forces will then be encircled from all sides.

"To correctly implement party policies is a reliable guarantee for the healthy development of the movement. Party committees at all levels must constantly implement party policies in a strict and serious way, unite more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses and isolate and deal blows at a handful of class enemies. We must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions. The spearhead of the struggle must always be aimed at the gang of four and their confederates, at landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and new and old bourgeois elements engaged in sabotage activities and at big grafters, embezzlers and speculators whose crimes are serious and behavior vicious and whose attitude toward confessing their crimes is bad.

"In the struggle, we should implement the policy of leniency toward those who confess and of severity toward those who resist and emphasize proof and investigation and study. All those who have engaged in corruption, embezzlement and speculation must make economic restitution. We certainly cannot allow them to gain advantage or allow them to remain at large, sabotaging the socialist economy.

"We must distinguish between overdrafts, mistaken appropriation of money and cash and grain debts owed the collective on the one hand and corruption and embezzlement on the other. We must teach cadres to enhance their awareness, transform their style of work and take the lead in repaying debts. For those who cannot make repayment now, we should work out plans for them to do so in installments. We must mobilize state cadres, staff and workers whose homes are in the rural areas to spontaneously repay their families' overdrafts. Time limits must be set for the repayment of the overdrafts of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements.

"As regards rural economic policies, we should continue to act in accordance with policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the province's 20 articles on rural economic policies. In the case of capitalist tendencies among the peasant masses, we must persist in conducting persuasion and education, enhancing their awareness and unfolding criticism and self-criticism. If mistakes have been made, it is all right when they are corrected."

The conference called on the party committees at all levels to do a good job of arranging all current work. Leading cadres should stay at selected basic units to investigate and study and sum up experiences. "We must pay attention to the work of straightening out commune and brigade enterprises and basic level finance and trade units. We must heighten vigilance and take precautions against class enemies' sabotage and disruption."

The conference pointed out that there is much work to do this year and the tasks are heavy. The leadership at all levels must tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and continue to do a good job of investigation work. Distribution work must be grasped well before the spring festival. The industrial front must make a good start in the year by gaining good results during the first quarter. Rural areas must do a good job of tending crops, continue to grasp farmland capital construction, and make preparations for spring farming as early as possible. Supplies for the spring festival markets must be arranged well.

## Chaling County

HK231615Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Since the beginning of 1977, Chaling County CCP Committee has penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the gang of four and struck blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at the capitalist forces' attacks. It has also conducted education in the party's basic line for cadres and commune members and achieved outstanding results.

Since the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has been carried out, the county CCP Committee has come to understand: "The gang of four were the general representatives of the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and the new and old bourgeois elements, who were the social foundation of gang of four for overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. In collusion with each other, they fanned the flames of disorder, sabotaged revolution and production, disrupted the collective economy and frantically attacked socialism. While exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must therefore strike severe blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at the capitalist forces' attacks."

Since 1977, the county CCP Committee has given free rein to the masses and conducted the "one criticism and two strikes" movement. "The cadres and masses throughout the county have penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the true ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They have criticized and struggled against the class enemies who carried out sabotage activities and investigated certain embezzlers, grafters and speculators. They have called back some of the labor force which went away to go it alone in sideline production. Thus, the class enemies and the capitalist forces were dealt severe blows and the poor and lower-middle peasants have been elated and have gleefully hailed this. Their socialist activism has been stimulated for vigorously pursuing socialism. The mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has developed vigorously."

The experiences of the county in conducting the "one criticism and two strikes" movement and in conducting education in the party's basic line have been boiled down to the following three aspects:

"1. It is essential to grasp them within the party. The Chaling County CCP Committee has held that, to grasp the key link in running the county well and to do a good job of 'one criticism and two strikes,' it is necessary first to run the party well and to grasp the class struggle within the party. It is imperative to steel party members into becoming proletarian vanguard fighters who dare to struggle against class enemies."

At the beginning of this year, rectification of the party and of style of work was carried out in party organizations, ranging from the county CCP Committee to the brigade party branches. They carried out active ideological struggle. On the basis of ideological rectification, they carried out the necessary organizational rectification and made proper readjustment of some individual leadership groups. "Meanwhile, according to party discipline, they properly handled a small number of party members whose party spirit was impure and who had violated party regulations and laws." Through rectification, the combat effectiveness of party organizations throughout the county has been greatly strengthened. Party members' awareness for continuing the revolution has been greatly heightened. They have set an example by their own conduct and taken the lead in making revolution.



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"2. It is necessary to persist in simultaneously grasping the urban and rural areas and the upper and lower levels. All departments and units must support and closely coordinate with one another and conduct mass exposure and mass criticism. It is essential to investigate the problem and people involved so that many problems which were not solved for a long time will be solved.

"3. It is imperative to act according to the party's policies. In the course of 'one criticism and two strikes,' the masses have exposed many problems. In handling these problems, the county CCP Committee has led the cadres and masses to work in strict accordance with party policies. It has correctly distinguished between and properly handled the two different kinds of contradictions and unswervingly directed the spearhead of struggle at the gang of four, at landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements and at the new and old bourgeois elements."

Revolution has promoted production. The county fulfilled the 1977 state industrial production quota 45 days ahead of schedule. Its per-mou yield of grain in 1977 was 1,041 catties, with comparatively big development in all trades, including forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

#### Liling County

HK231500Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, Liling County has, in close connection with reality in the countryside, given free rein to the masses and dealt blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies, graft, theft, speculation and various illegal capitalist activities. They have defended the socialist system of public ownership, crushed the attack launched by the urban and rural capitalist forces and promoted the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in the county to surge ahead with increasing vigor.

"Liling County originally planned to march in the ranks of progressive counties in learning from Tachai in 1976. However, this was not realized. Why was this the case? Last spring, the Standing Committee members of the Liling County CCP Committee went down into those units where there were comparatively more problems and which had remained backward for a long time to conduct investigations and analyses." The county CCP Committee discerned from a large quantity of facts that these localities were backward mainly because, with the black hands of the gang of four stretched to Hunan and the factional force called up by a certain bourgeois careerist and conspirator, the class enemies had crazily sabotaged and had worked in collusion above and below, internally and externally and in the cities and the countryside, sabotaging the collective economy, injuring the socialist system of public ownership and hampering the activism of the masses of people in learning from Tachai.

"In this way, the county CCP Committee has deepened the understanding of the relationships between the class enemies and the new and old bourgeois elements and the gang of four. In connection with the facts of this kind of fierce class struggle, the county CCP Committee conducted five rectifications of the style of work and study and eliminated the ideological influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four within the county CCP Committee.

"The county CCP Committee has come to realize that, to allow the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in the county to develop healthily, it must unfold 'one criticism and two strikes.' This is a struggle which concerns defending the socialist system of public ownership and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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"Only by firmly grasping this struggle is it possible to dig deep into the reactionary social foundation of the gang of four and to quicken the pace of building Tachai-type countries. It thereby strengthened the leadership of the movement."

In unfolding the one criticism and two strikes struggle, the county CCP Committee has persistently relied on and mobilized the masses to vigorously fight a people's war. The county, districts, communes and various organs and departments have run backbone study courses.

"The crimes of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional system in Hunan were further exposed and criticized and telling blows were dealt at the sabotage activities of the class enemies. The counterrevolutionary elements who were guilty of terrible crimes were strictly punished, new and old bourgeois elements were exposed one by one, and they have exercised the dictatorship of the proletariat over those atrocious embezzlers, grafters and speculators who did not repent despite repeated education."

The county CCP Committee has persisted in the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production and paid great attention to guiding the tremendous activism stimulated by the one criticism and two strikes movement. In 1977, despite the serious crises of protracted low temperatures and cloudy weather and floods, the county still had a good harvest of early rice, with an average yield of 608 catties per mou. They yield of late rice also increased over 1976, and there was new development in diversification including pigs, poultry, cotton, peppers and tea. The total output value of commune and brigade enterprises reached 80.14 million yuan, up 32.5 percent over the previous year.

#### HUPEH HOLDS LITERATURE, ART FORUM

HK231445Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to further implement the principle 'let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend' and to make literature and art creation prosper in our province as quickly as possible, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, invited the comrades of the preparatory group for the provincial literature and art federation, old writers in Wuhan, some young literature and art workers and creation personnel of the Wuhan PLA units to attend a forum on the morning of 19 January. Chiao Te-hsiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee; Hsia Shih-hou, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Tao-chi, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and of the provincial and municipal culture bureaus, also attended the forum."

At the forum, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien encouraged the literature and art workers to expose and criticize the gang of four and do a good job of literature and art creation.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien also exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging literature and art organizations. He said: "In order to develop literature and art, we must revive the art and literature federation and other associations and actively conduct activities so as to make them organizations for professional and part-time literature and art workers to fight in unity."

Regarding creation topics, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien encouraged literature and art workers to write things that reflect reality, the revolution, all revolutionary movements and especially the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.



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He stressed: "We can and should write on any topic, historical or modern, and especially those reflecting the struggle against the gang of four, so long as they are in accord with the six criteria put forward in Chairman Mao's instructions, favorable to the party's leadership, favorable to the workers, peasants, soldiers and the masses of people, favorable to the socialist revolution and construction and favorable to the four modernizations."

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien demanded that the literature and art workers formulate their creation plans in the new year and produce good results.

"Regarding the problem of the building of literature and art force, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien demanded that the departments in charge of culture and old literature and art workers pay attention to selecting and cultivating newborn forces so as to make them successors of the party's literature and art cause."

#### KWANGTUNG BRIGADE DOES WELL IN DISTRIBUTION, RETRIEVING FUNDS

HK230320Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The (Tengching) brigade in (Chienkang) commune, Tsunghua County, mobilized the masses to check up on workpoints, accounts, money, grain and materials, implemented the party's policy of to each according to his work, and did a good job of grasping yearend distribution, thus mobilizing the cadres' and people's enthusiasm for production.

(Tengching) brigade's grain output last year topped the previous peak.

In the past, due to the gang of four's interference and sabotage, this brigade did a poor job of management and failed to implement the principle of more pay for more work, thus seriously hurting the commune members' enthusiasm for production.

"After last year's autumn harvest, the brigade party branch held a series of forums and listened extensively to opinions of the masses of commune members. It decided to mobilize the masses to check up on workpoints, accounts, grain, money and materials and to investigate embezzlement, theft, speculation and profiteering, extravagance, waste and irrational expenditure. It also mobilized the masses to investigate the causes of overdrafts and loans."

"The brigade party branch took the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, set up and improved various systems; strengthened labor management and improved the financial affairs system. It also conscientiously did a good job of grasping repaying graft and repaying overdrafts.

"As to class enemies' graft and overdrafts of money, it ordered that they must make repayment immediately or within a fixed period.

"As to the masses' overdrafts, it actively persuaded the masses to find a way to repay immediately. It persuaded the cadres of the brigade and production teams and cadres of state-run organs and enterprises and their families to take the lead in making repayment."

Within a comparatively short period, the brigade retrieved over 95 percent of the overdrafts. It also promptly retrieved graft money.

The brigade overfulfilled the state plan for requisitioning of grain by 15,000 catties.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

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HOPEI OPENS CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHING

OW191352Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry was solemnly declared open on 18 January in the Workers Palace of Culture at the provincial capital in Shihchiachuang. The opening ceremony was attended by leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee Wang Chin-shan, Kuo Chih, Ku Chi-feng, Liu Ying, (Li Yung-chien), Yueh Tsung-tai and Hung I. The more than 1,600 participants in the conference include representatives of our province's Taching-type enterprises and advanced units; representatives of model workers, advanced producers and advanced workers fighting on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements; representatives of key enterprises; first secretaries of various municipal CCP committees; responsible comrades in charge of industrial and finance and trade work of the various prefectures, municipalities and counties; and responsible comrades of various departments directly under the province.

Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Kuo Chih, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave the opening speech. Comrades Wang Chin-shan and Kuo Chih respectively conveyed to the meeting the speech made by wise leader Chairman Hua during his New Year's Day inspection of Tangshan and the relevant important instructions given by him.

The conference called for serious study and repeated discussions of Chairman Mao's two brilliant works "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization" and Chairman Hua's many important speeches in order to deeply understand their spirit and essence. It called for efforts to unify thinking and deeply realize the necessity, urgency and possibility for more rapidly developing the national economy, further deepening the understanding of the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy and practically gearing the work of the industrial departments to the requirement to take agriculture as the foundation. All localities, departments and units must "strive to learn from each other and not stick to the beaten track and be complacent" in the spirit of rectification. They should seriously compare the experience of Taching and Kailuan and other advanced typical examples of our province with actual conditions and expose contradictions and find clear-cut answers to the questions of how to accelerate the building of Taching-type enterprises and accelerate the development of industry.

YU TAI-CHUNS ADDRESSES INNER MONGOLIA SCIENCE CONFERENCE

SK231400Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Through concerted efforts of all delegates, the Inner Mongolia regional science conference, an unprecedentedly large-scale and impressive gathering of heroes on the scientific and technological front of Inner Mongolia, which lasted for 6 days, was successfully concluded on 15 January.

The closing ceremony of this conference was held at the auditorium of the Inner Mongolia Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Attending were Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Inner Mongolia CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Pao-jih-le-tai, secretary of the Inner Mongolia CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and other leading comrades of the Inner Mongolia party and government. Comrade Chih Pi-ching presided over the ceremony. A commendatory award was presented first.



Comrade Yu Tai-chung delivered a closing address amidst warm applause. After reviewing the conference work and summing up what it had achieved, Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: Riding on the mighty east wind of this conference, we must conscientiously publicize and implement a series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on developing science and technology as well as the guidelines of this conference, mobilize the people of various nationalities and the masses of scientific and technological workers throughout Inner Mongolia, and race against time and work at top speed to push forward the science and technology of Inner Mongolia as soon as possible with the spirit of seizing the day and the hour.

Efforts should be made to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, plain living and hard struggle, as well as the unyielding revolutionary stamina and indomitable will to overcome difficulties, blaze a new road through hardship, and develop science and technology through frugality. We should enforce mutual study, overcome self-exaltation and self-complacency, avoid sticking to the beaten track, vigorously launch socialist emulation drives to learn from and catch up with the advanced, and see who accelerates their work more rapidly, scores more achievements, and makes greater contributions in the march toward the modernization of science and technology.

It is imperative to conscientiously carry out the various tasks and measures advanced at this conference. Party committees at various levels should follow Chairman Hua's instructions to grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and the guidelines of the circular of the party Central Committee, take class struggle as the key link, and pay earnest attention to scientific and technological work in light of the production situation. We should, in particular, firmly and effectively grasp the work of consolidating scientific research institutes, implementing the party's policies, mapping out plans for scientific and technological development for each specific locality and department, strengthening the approach to scientific experiments, and carrying out cooperative activities to tackle technical problems and other problems requiring urgent solution, and achieve success as soon as possible.

In conclusion, Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: Comrades, our tasks are extremely glorious and great and our goal will certainly be attained. We should hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely carry out the line of the 11th CCP Congress and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, vigorously develop science, and strive to bring about the modernization of science and technology.

#### BRIEFS

SHANSI METALLURGY RALLY--The Shansi Provincial Metallurgical Industry Bureau held a rally of 5,000 persons on 19 January to hail Chairman Hua's inscription for the metallurgical industry. A responsible comrade of the Industry, Communications and Capital Construction Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee first read out the inscription. The secretary of the CCP Committee of the Provincial Metallurgical Industry Bureau then reported on how the participants in the national metallurgical industry conference on learning from Taching had been inspired by being received by Chairman Hua, and spoke on proceedings at that conference. Last year the province overfulfilled state plans for the main metallurgy products. However, the speed of development was slow and the economic and technical indexes were backward. Mining work, in general, was not done well. The rally pledged to go all out to learn from Taching and fight a battle of emancipation in the metallurgical industry. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 78 HK]

HEILUNGKIANG MILITIA CONGRESS CLOSES

SK231340Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The fourth Heilungkiang Provincial Militia Congress, which lasted 6 days, successfully closed on 14 January. Delegates participating in this congress unanimously adopted a letter to all the militiamen and militia cadres throughout Heilungkiang Province.

On the morning of 14 January, a closing ceremony was ceremoniously held at the auditorium of Heilungkiang Military District. Attending the closing ceremony were Yang I-chen, first secretary of Heilungkiang party committee and chairman of Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee; responsible comrades of Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees, Heilungkiang Military District and local PLA units Yu Hung-liang, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Yuan Ching, Chang Hsiu-chih, Chang Shih-chun, (Wang Wei-chih), (Chao Hsing-yuan), Chao Hsien-shun, (Hsieh Kuang-ya), (Chang Pin), Wang Chung-chun, An Huai, Hsieh Chang-hua, (Tseng Ming-chien), Wang Cheng-hsing, (Wang Yun-ting), (Sun Lu-hsiung), Wang Ming-kuei, (Huang Ming-hsing), (Cheng Ya-te), (Li Hsing-shou), (Li Hsi-wen), (Chung Shu-feng), (Li Tzu-wen), (Chang Feng-sheng); Chiang Yung-hui, deputy commander of Shenyang PLA units; and (Sun Yun-han), deputy chief of staff of Shenyang PLA units. Responsible comrades of Liaoning and Kirin military districts (Ho Hsiao-cheng) and (Chen Cheng-tai) were also invited to attend the ceremony. Comrade An Huai, deputy commander of Heilungkiang Military District, presided over the ceremony.

Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of Heilungkiang party committee, read the decision of Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees and Heilungkiang Military District on commending advanced militia units and individuals throughout the province.

Comrade Chiang Yung-hui, deputy commander of Shenyang PLA units, addressed the closing ceremony, extending cordial congratulations on the satisfactory conclusion of the congress and giving important guidance for future militia work. Comrade Chao Hsien-shun, commander of Heilungkiang Military District, delivered a closing address.

He said: Comrades: Our tasks are glorious and our experience [words indistinct]. With the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the great attention of party committees at various levels, and vigorous support from all departments and sectors, we will certainly achieve our (?fighting) goal through concerted efforts of the militiamen, militia cadres and PLA units throughout the province.

HARBIN EDUCATION FRONT CONGRESS REPORTED

SK240950Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Harbin municipal party and revolutionary committees recently held a congress for advanced units and outstanding teachers on the education front in Harbin Municipality. Attending the congress were a total of 1,000 delegates from kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools, secondary vocational schools, extramural classes and worker-peasant spare-time schools in Harbin Municipality.

Secretary of Heilungkiang provincial party committee Wang I-lun attended the opening ceremony and addressed it.



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Secretary of Harbin Municipal CCP Committee Li Chien-pai delivered a report entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner and Make New Contributions To Bringing About Great and Quick Improvement in Education." Deputy Secretary of Harbin Municipal CCP Committee (Yao Chi-jung) made the closing address.

On behalf of provincial party and revolutionary committees, Comrade Wang I-lun expressed warm congratulations to the congress and hearty greetings to all the delegates and all the teaching staff and workers resolutely struggling at the forefront of the education revolution. He said: Recently, on the basis of the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to our province, the Fifth Heilungkiang People's Congress has put forth fighting goals for all people throughout the province to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across Heilungkiang, and build a prosperous and strong frontier area, which fully embodied the common aspirations of 32 million Heilungkiang people.

In this struggle, the education front has shouldered extremely glorious and arduous tasks. I hope that participants in this congress will study well Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, earnestly carry out the guideline of the 11th National CCP Congress and wage the struggle for exposing and criticizing the gang of four through the end. It is imperative to adopt high and mighty goals, carry forward the spirit of solving difficulties, improve education by all means and contribute to cultivating and training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

During the congress, delegates sincerely studied the thesis on the revolution in education of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, as well as the important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on educational work; thoroughly criticized the crimes of the gang of four and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, in pushing forward the counterrevolutionary political programme, concocting the two assessments and undermining the education revolution; and exposed and criticized the person in the provincial party committee for closely following the overlord of northeast China, keeping the lid on and suppressing the masses after the downfall of the gang of four. Fourteen delegates, including deputy secretary of the party branch of Middle School No 81 (Tang Kao-chung), Ankuang Primary School teacher (Liu I-fang) and other delegates of Harbin Workers Spare-Time University, Middle School No 13 and Nanshih Primary School, spoke and introduced their experience.

At the closing ceremony, the decision of Harbin municipal party and revolutionary committees to confer glorious titles on the advanced units and outstanding teachers on the educational front in Harbin was read out: Confer the title of advanced unit pace setter on the education front in Harbin on ten units including Harbin Workers Spare-Time University, Harbin Middle School No 13 and Nanshih Primary School; confer the title of outstanding teacher pace setter on Harbin education front on 14 comrades including (Tang Kao-chung) and (Liu I-fang); confer the title of advanced unit on the Harbin education front on 181 units including Harbin 21 July Workers University, Harbin Middle School No 1 and Harbin Shaoling Primary School; and confer the title of outstanding teacher on the Harbin education front on 683 comrades including (Kuo Chiao-jung), (Kung Wei) and (Chih Tung-kuei).

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#### HEILUNGKIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LOCAL INDUSTRY

SK241010Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial work conference in Harbin on commune- and brigade-run industry. A total of some 400 people attended this conference, including responsible comrades in charge of commune- and brigade-run industry in various prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners, and responsible comrades of provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus concerned. This conference was the first provincial one on commune- and brigade-run industry since the founding of the People's Republic. Through it, an upsurge in vigorously developing commune- and brigade-run industry will be swiftly created throughout our province and a profound change will take place in our rural areas.

During the conference Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of Heilungkiang party committee and chairman of Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech. Comrade Chen Chien-fei, Standing Committee member of Heilungkiang party committee and vice chairman of Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, made a report entitled: "Vigorously Develop Commune- and Brigade-Run Industry With the Participation of the Whole Party, and Strive To Achieve the Industrialization of Communes."

The conference held: At present, China has entered a new historical period of development. One of the important tasks of the strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, as advanced by wise leader Chairman Hua, is to accelerate China's industrial development. Commune- and brigade-run industry which is an important component part of all industry should also be accelerated. With more large-scale industry, Heilungkiang's total industrial output value amounts to a great proportion of the total national economic output value. In these circumstances, to accelerate the development of commune- and brigade-run industry becomes an important aspect of developing our province's industry at top speed, and will enable our province to develop industry in a more proportional way and make greater contributions to the building of a powerful, modern socialist state.

By the end of 1977, more than 17,000 plants and workshops manned by some 340,000 people had been established.

The conference urged that all localities develop commune- and brigade-run industry in coordination with their own actual situation, fully arouse the masses, work out short-term and long-term plans and, following the unified plan of the province, gradually include commune- and brigade-run industry in the work of planning departments at various levels. All planning departments should map out overall plans for balanced development of commune- and brigade-run industrial products and practice unified control over them.

In accord with the great development of commune- and brigade-run industry, all prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners should establish administrative organs of commune- and brigade-run industry.



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# SURVEY INDICATES MUCH HEILUNGKIANG WASTELAND RECLAIMABLE

OW200850Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, January 20, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The hectarage of wasteland in northeast China's Heilungkiang Province almost equals the province's cultivated land, according to a recent survey carried out by a group from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and 16 other units.

Reclaimable land is estimated at 8 million hectares and improvable grasslands at 6.6 million. There are about 1,200 plots, averaging more than 660 hectares each, and accounting for 50 percent of the total wasteland.

These wastelands are mainly found in Hochiang, Heiho and Tahsinganling prefectures and the eastern part of the Hulunpeierh League on the plains along the Heilung, Wusuli and Sunghua rivers. The unused grasslands are mainly in the western part of the Hulunpeierh League and on the Sunghua-Nenchiang Plain.

Aided by 20,000 local cadres, scientists, state farm workers and commune members, the surveying party made a careful analysis and assessment of the wastelands and grasslands as to size, category, vegetation, soil, hydrology, climate and communications. Their findings were compiled into reports according to topics and maps were prepared of the different localities. Ways of exploitation and distribution of the land for farming, forestry, livestock breeding, fishery and sideline production proposed.

The northern sections of the Hulunpeierh League and Tahsinganling and Heiho prefectures are very cold, with a short frost-free growing season. It had long been thought impossible to develop agricultural production there. But results of the survey show that corn, millet, wheat, rice and early-ripening soy beans can grow there between May and August.

The survey also clarified the origin of the 2 million hectares of marshland and affirmed that drainage and changing topographical features would make these areas unusable.

The scientists also studied the movements and habitat of the rodent that have seriously ravaged the quality of the grasslands in the Hulunbuir League and recommended effective control measures. Meanwhile they put forward suggestions for rational use of pastures and for establishing forage bases which combine farming with livestock breeding.

Heilungkiang Province is one of China's major commercial grain centres. A great deal of wasteland was reclaimed after new China was founded. The recent general survey provides a scientific basis for further exploitation of the wastelands. 560,000 hectares of the surveyed land had already been reclaimed by the end of last year and 36 communes established with 979 settlements. It is expected that another 1,330,000 hectares will be reclaimed by 1980, which means a 15 percent increase in present total cultivated land. The survey started in 1973 and had been scheduled to finish by 1980. But the industriousness of the surveyers and the masses enabled the work to be complete 3 years ahead of time.

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